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DAILY REPORT

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CENTRAL COMMITTEE DENOUNCES SOVIET-SERBIAN PLOT

AU301701 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Editorial: "What Does the Superpower Fleet want in Yugoslav Ports?" -- to be published in the 1 July issue of ZERI I POPULLIT, organ of the AWP Central Committee]

[Text] During the latter part of May, a unit of the Soviet Mediterranean Fleet was welcomed with all honors to the Yugoslav port of Dubrovnik. This was the third call made by Soviet warships on a Yugoslav port since the beginning of this year, while last year five such calls were made to four Yugoslav ports. A more or less similar number of calls to Yugoslav ports has been and is being made by the U.S. Mediterranean Fleet also.

In order to mitigate somewhat the bad effect made by such visits to Yugoslav ports, TANJUG announced on 26 May that the crews of the Soviet warships supposedly visited Dubrovnik's cultural and historic monuments. But people are not that naive. Everyone knows that the units of the Soviet fleet have not come to the Mediterranean and the Adriatic merely for their crews to visit cultural monuments in various ports nor to distribute sweets. Naval fleets are bases, just like other military bases of the superpowers. They sail the seas, but their intentions are directed toward the land. As far as marines are concerned, the sea is only a highway leading to [word indistinct].

The Yugoslavs have attached a big label to themselves, saying that they remain outside the blocs, but the fact remains that they are allowing precisely the mobile bases of the superpowers to sail within their territorial waters and call at their ports. Yugoslavia expressed its concern about the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan. A short while ago they even expressed their concern about a possible Soviet intervention in Poland. The question arises: Is this concern a maneuver or reality? How could one be concerned about the window, when one leaves the door itself wide open? They are expressing their concern about Soviet interventions in and occupation of other countries, on the one hand, and on the other hand, naval fleets are invited into Yugoslav ports, as if they have not come to the Mediterranean for the same purpose. Or is the Soviet Mediterranean Fleet not a part of that same military power that is keeping other countries occupied?

The Yugoslav leaders are showing themselves to be overly vigilant and do not fail to protest in all official earnestness about some balloon released by children in Tirana and blown across the border by the wind. At the same time, they are extremely cordial to the occupiers of Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan in their coastal cities. They accuse Albania of threatening peace in the Balkans and in Europe because it has published some articles in ZERI I POPULLIT supporting the very legitimate demands of the Albanians in Kosovo, at a time when anyone with sound logic asks: Why are they so hospitable to the aircraft carriers of the Soviet social imperialism which have sailed thousands of miles from their home bases and are dropping anchor very near the Albanian shore? Or is this, too, a reflection of the policy of nonalignment?

The calls made by Soviet fleets on Yugoslav ports have by now become a fact of military life and directly threaten the security of the peoples inhabiting the shores of the Adriatic, as well as the Balkans and, to a very large extent, also the peoples in central Europe. A Soviet military base of great potential has thus in effect been created, from a tactical as well as strategic viewpoint. One does not have to have great military knowledge to understand the role of such a fleet in the Adriatic, whether in peacetime, in some local conflict, or in a larger conflict. Nor is particularly great political knowledge to understand the role of such a fleet in the Adriatic, whether in peacetime, in some local conflict, or in a larger conflict.

Nor is particularly great political knowledge needed to understand that the entry, stay and services granted the Soviet fleet in Yugoslav ports is taking place in accordance with an agreement concluded between Moscow and Belgrade with all the required seals and signatures.

Through the ages, the Adriatic has been the natural highway of maritime convoys linking central Europe with the Orient. This also explains the fact that in both world wars the blockade has always been one of the major concerns of the conflicting powers. But the Adriatic's importance as one of the major sea routes in Europe has increased even more in our times, when most of the oil destined for Austrian, German and other markets is unloaded in the Adriatic ports of Italy. One of the major tasks entrusted by the Soviet Admiralty could interdict the flow of oil to the West at the exit of the Suez Canal or even on open seas, but it is easier to do so nearer Italian shores because Soviet ships could easily find shelter and protection in the fjords of the Montenegrin shore. The blockade of the Otranto straits, the destruction of Italian ports and the attack and occupation of Albanian ports, particularly the ports of Vlore and Durres, constitute part of that grand aggressive plan of the Soviet Mediterranean Fleet, which the great Serbian hegemonists are generously helping to carry out. But the main question does not concern so much the benefits derived by the Soviet Union in all this--benefits that are obvious--but precisely what guarantees and what promises have been made by the Kremlin to its Serbian partners in the plot? What secret agreements have been concluded, what conspiracies have been hatched against the peoples of the Adriatic and the Mediterranean?

An exit into the Adriatic has always been the great strategic dream of the Russian tsars and of the Serbian kings. This has also been one of the major foundations that has determined their links and collaboration in the past. Serbian expansion toward the sea was in fact an integral part of the Russian expansion toward warm waters. The aid and support granted by Russia to Serbia throughout history for its territorial expansion have transformed the latter into a powerful Russian bastion in the Balkans and into a permanent threat to its Slav and non-Slav neighbors in the peninsula. In order to preserve its conquests and further its territorial expansion, Serbia has always had to seek the support of the tsars of all Russia and protector of the Slavs.

Times have changed, naturally, but chauvinistic mentalities and geopolitical concepts have not changed, either in Moscow or among the Serbian chauvinists in Belgrade. The peoples of the world who hate and oppose the danger of world conflict cannot fail to follow with concern the genocide and persecution perpetrated by the great Serbians against the Kosovan and other Albanians in Yugoslavia, and their slanders and attacks against the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The peoples of the world see that those actions by the great Serbians, whose influence is apparently predominant at present in the foreign policy of the SFRY, is not a mere matter of irredentists and anti-irredentists, of revolutionaries and counterrevolutionaries. All this is an integral part of that silent conspiracy aimed at attacking the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, this invincible bastion against Soviet imperialist revisionism as well as the Albanians in Yugoslavia, who are not only an important factor for the stability of the SFRY, but also a powerful obstacle against the Soviet-Bulgarian attack which threatens the peoples of Yugoslavia itself, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and other countries. Even the Yugoslav-Bulgarian polemic about the question of Macedonia, which sends off sparks at times and becomes extinct at other times, is only a ploy to keep open the Vardar Corridor and Kosovo in case of an eventual Soviet attack in the Balkans.

If one stops even for only a moment to reason who in Yugoslavia could possibly benefit from the presence of the Soviet Fleet in the ports of Split, Dubrovnik, Kotor or Tivat, reason and logic would unfailingly lead to Serbian chauvinistic circles, regardless of whether they are in power or aspire to it.

Only these circles currently need foreign military support to achieve their internal and external aims. The struggle for power that was to break out between the Republic of Serbia and the republics of Croatia and Slovenia following Tito's death was never in question. That struggle was not only foreseeable, but was even considered to be inevitable. When the president was still alive, the opposing sides were striving to gather their forces and to occupy positions for the battles to come. The Croats and Slovenes, who [words indistinct] strengthened self-management, created seperate economies that were relatively independent from the center, joined their capitals with those of the West and made every effort to pass laws and to create practices that secured for them a certain internal and external independence. Serbia, on its side, preserved its traditional bastions: the army, the security services, diplomacy and the central bureaucratic apparatus.

Powerless to prevent the development of these trends, Tito found no other way to prolong the life of his creature, except to invent the so-called collegial presidencies of the Federation and of the LCY Central Committee, forums in which each representative of each republic seeks to secure as much as he possibly can for himself and leave nothing for the others. In this struggle between the two large rival clans, the Soviet Fleet will be a factor of primary importance when the Serbian class decides to take power in Belgrade and dispatches its army toward Zagreb and Ljubljana--it is already in Pristina. At the key moment, the Soviet Fleet must happen to be on call in Split, Dubrovnik and Tivat and its marines, in regular and disciplined formations will then view, filled with admiration and veneration, the ancient Venetian towers of ancient Ragusa or the picturesque castles of the Montenegrin princes.

Certainly, U.S. warships can also visit Yugoslav ports. They could even support the Croatian-Slovenian clan to resist this Serbian advance. But there are certain rules and details in this game that must be kept in mind. First, the Yugoslav ports are too narrow to take both fleets at the same time, quite apart from the fact that the two squadrons cannot accept being guests of their joint friend at the same time. Second, and this is the main point, the timing and turn of such visits is determined by the general staff of the Yugoslav Army, that is, by that general staff that will make the decision and decide the order of battle. The composition of the Yugoslav Army, and particularly of its leading command cadres, has been for a long time a point of discord between the Serbs and the Croatian-Slovenians. In practice the Yugoslav Army has been commanded by the Serbians from its very inception, be it by Serbians living in Croatia, Bosnia-Hercegovina or Vojvodina, as well as by Montenegrins. In order to preserve the Serbian character of the Yugoslav Army, the students in the military schools have been overwhelmingly selected from the Serbian provinces. Even now, despite pressure by the republics, some 70 percent of the Yugoslav Army cadres are of Serbian nationality.

When people talk about pro-Soviet forces in Yugoslavia, everybody has in mind primarily the higher army ranks and, after them, other ranks in the Republic of Serbia. Beginning from the time that Khrushchev came to power and ever since even in the most difficult periods of Soviet-Yugoslav relations--such as the time of the Soviet aggression against Czechoslovakia in 1968--Serbian and Montenegrin Generals have been increasing their contacts with the Soviet Army. These contacts have been strengthened primarily through the purchase of weapons from the Soviet Union, which presently constitute the overwhelming part of the Yugoslav Army's equipment. Presently, 80 percent of the Yugoslav Air Force, which also constitutes the major striking force--the first aircraft received from the United States and the West have by now become obsolete--is of Soviet manufacture. Most of the tanks are also of Soviet manufacture, let alone the missiles and other modern antiaircraft weapons and equipment whose origin is in the Ural factories. Yugoslav artillery, too, is to a large extent of Soviet manufacture. A number of licenses for the production of weapons in Yugoslavia are also of Soviet origin.

Apart from exchanging visits and experience with their Soviet colleagues, the Yugoslav generals do not fail to spend their vacations in the Soviet Army's vacation centers in the Crimea and elsewhere. The Croats and Slovenes have been trying to paralyze and check this pro-Soviet orientation of the dominant Serbian clan, but have been unable to change anything. All these obvious facts prove two determining factors in the development of future political events in Yugoslavia. First, does a cooperation and mutual aid agreement exist between the Serbian clan and the Soviet Union in the military field, which is materialized by the almost permanent presence of the Soviet Fleet in Yugoslav ports, equipping the Yugoslav army with modern Soviet-manufactured weapons and cooperation between the general staffs of both armies? Second, the Yugoslav Army is Yugoslav only in name. In real fact it is the army of Serbia, which has also been confirmed in the Kosovo events. It currently represents the sole organized political force. The League of Communists, the Socialist League, the Assembly, the Presidency and other social and state bodies have been relinquished to play only a secondary or tertiary role. The collegial presidencies, from the higher to the lower levels, of the state and practical hierarchy, are going around in circles like a whirlwind and are unable to achieve anything. What is not affected by the practice of rotation, however, is the Serbian military and political staff which, although it may not make the law entirely in present-day Yugoslavia, may make it completely in the future with Soviet aid. The farce which is so eloquently played by Belgrade with regard to Yugoslavia's supposedly nonbloc policy and its tepid and [word indistinct] criticism of the Soviet danger are bluffs through and through. Their intention is to conceal the conspiracy hatched up between the great Serbian clan and the Soviet social imperialists and which threatens the peoples of Yugoslavia, Albania, the Balkans and even Europe.

ATA CITES TANJUG ON YUGOSLAV ECONOMIC CRISIS

AU301041 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Tirana, 30 Jun (ATA)--The Yugoslav News Agency, TANJUG, reports that a meeting of the presidency of the SFR of Yugoslavia was held in Belgrade recently, in which the economic situation and tendencies in Yugoslavia were discussed. This meeting drew the conclusion that "the situation in the economic field is grave and complex since the main aims and tasks laid down in the resolution on the policy of the economic development of Yugoslavia for 1981-1985 have not been realised".

Presidency, TANJUG goes on, "examined especially problems which have to do with the rhythmical increase of inflation and with the unfavorable position of Yugoslavia in the economic cooperation and international trade". In regard to this, the Yugoslav agency informed through a recent report that "the total foreign debt of Yugoslavia amounts to 17 billion and 700 million dollars, whereas the deficit in the balance of payments of foreign trade amounts to 2 billion and 200 million dollars.

Concerning the price rise, the above mentioned agency reported that in May this year, the prices of industrial articles in Yugoslavia marked an increase by 21.7 percent as against December of 1980. The retail sale prices rose 23 percent, whereas the cost of living increased by 21 percent. TANJUG agency reports also that "during the first 3 months of this year, there have been staged 65 strikes, whereas during the last year 245 strikes. The causes for this, the agency admits, have been "the problems of personal income, the bad working conditions, technocratic stands etc".

AWP CONFERENCE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PORTUGAL

AU301919 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] The AWP Central Committee delegation led by Agim Popa, director of the foreign directorate of the AWP Central Committee, has returned from its visit to Portugal, where it attended the Third National Conference of the Communist Party of Portugal (reconstituted). The delegation was welcomed back home by AWP Central Committee member Behar Shtylla and other comrades.

LLESHI RECEIVES NEW MALI AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

AU3C1900 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Moussa Coulibaly, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mali to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in connection with the latter's presentation of credentials. The ceremony was attended by Foreign Minister Nesti Nase; Xhafer Spahiu, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Bashkim Pitarka, director of the Second Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Jovan Antoni, chief of the Protocol Branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

BRIEFS

MINERAL EXTRACTION RESULTS--The draft directives for the Seventh 5-Year Plan reflect achievements and new tasks for the mineral extraction and refinement industry. Coal extraction increased 63 percent in 1980 as compared to 1975; chrome extraction increased 34.6 percent in same period and copper extraction increased by 49.7 percent. Mineral processing increased by 48.2 percent in the same period. All mineral enterprises have fulfilled this year's 5-month plans and are working toward 6-month plans. Various new initiatives are foreseen for the Seventh 5-Year Plan such as increased mechanization of work processes, new technology in mineral extraction and processing. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1600 GMT 21 Jun 81 AU]

NEW COPPER MINES--The working people of Kukesdistrict have welcomed the directives for the Seventh 5-Year Plan in an atmosphere of revolutinary optimism and with determination to achieve new successes in the country's socialist construction. The working collective of the Gjegjan Copper Mine, having overfulfilled the copper ore extraction plan by 6,000 tons, are now pledging greater efforts to further increase output, improve the quality of the ore and so forth. New prospects will be opened during the Seventh 5-Year Period concerning the development of the mining sector in this district with the sinking of four new copper mines. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0600 GMT 25 Jun 81 AU]

GREEK DELEGATION--Foreign Trade Minister Nedin Hoxha received a delegation of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Athens, led by its President Llazaros Efremoglu. Talks were held on the further development of trade exchanges between the two countries. Taking part in the reception were Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Marko Xega; Nikolla Profi, president of the Albanian Chamber of Commerce and others. Also taking part was Konstandinos Politis, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Greece to Albania. Nedin Hoxha gave a dinner. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 200 GMT 22 Jun 81 AU] The delegation of the Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry, led by its President Llazaros Efremoglu has left Albania. During its stay in our country the delegation had talks with the Chamber of Commerce of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and foreign trade enterprises. The delegation also visited various industrial and cultural centers in Tirana and Durres district. The delegation was seen off by Nikolla Profi, president of the Chamber of Commerce. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 Jun 81 AU]

POLISH SOLIDARITY SHOULD PURGE ANTISOCIALIST ELEMENTS

AU011123 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Report by Vladimir Tsakov, special correspondent from Warsaw--recorded]

[Text] The extremist wing of the Solidarity trade union is increasingly assuming functions which are not within the competence of a trade union. These functions pertain to political activities and are aimed at further aggravating the situation and undermining socialism in Poland. According to data recently published in the Polish dailies, it appears that the counterrevolutionary forces within the Solidarity trade union are receiving solid financial assistance from abroad. There is no doubt that Solidarity, despite the different wings and trends existing within this organization, still represents a united group whose political goals have nothing in common with the goals of a genuine trade union. This is at least true in view of the fact that Solidarity is by no means devoting itself to its real duties, namely, to provide for the needs of Polish working people. The extremist forces respect only the laws of the counterrevolutionary struggle, which has already become overt. This is why decent working people in Poland are regarding with increasing concern the actions of these political adventures, who are trying to dangerously manipulate the working masses in order to achieve goals that have nothing in common with the country's national interest.

In this connection also indicative are the efforts of the Solidarity leaders to find allies and people who share their ideas among those forces outside Poland who are alien to the ideals of socialism, and they are doing so with a certain success. The intense diplomatic activities which the emissaries of Solidarity have been recently developing are also eloquent examples of this. With all its activities Solidarity unmasks itself as an organization increasingly developing as a political party, which is trying by all means and with indiscrimate methods to discredit everything achieved so far in socialist Poland. Under such circumstances it is obvious that the only alternative for the future development of this organization is its purging of antisocialist and counterrevolutionary elements. Only thus will Solidarity be able to cope with the tasks characteristic of a trade union. Resolute and bold actions are necessary for this without delay.

PARIS CORRESPONDENT VIEWS NEW FRENCH CABINET

AU281540 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Telephone interview with Paris correspondent, Stefana Bildireva--live]

[Text] Question: The subject of our conversation today is obvious. For the first time since 1947 communist ministers are participating in a French government. However, this is not the only fact drawing our attention at the French capital. Talking about the new cabinet, let us begin with its composition and with its significance for the country's further development.

Answer: For the first time since the "cold war" period communists are participating in the government of one of the most developed capitalist countries. This is a very important fact, indeed, which shows that essential changes have been occurring in France since Francois Mitterrand's assumption of the presidential post. The second Pierre Mauroy government and the political forces in this government represent all strata of the population, which were excluded from admininstrations in the past. The participation of representatives of the Communist Party in the government is an essential guarantee for the implementation of the Socialist Party's program on economic and social changes, as it is now supported by the Communist Party as well.

Question: Can we thus assume that the difference between the Communists and Socialists, which characterized their relations in the past, have already been settled?

Answer: That question is very important, indeed. It is the subject of discussions and controversies among the leftwing forces and it is also an opportunity for attacks by part of the rightwing forces. The difference between the Socialist and Communist Parties is determined by their philosophy, history, structure, policy and traditions. However, the two parties, as early as 10 years ago, adopted a trend of reunification of the leftwing forces for the purpose of assuming power. The process had to overcome numerous obstacles until it reached the present stage. The victory of the leftwing forces is the result of the French majority aspiring to a change in politics. It is the result of the unity of action of these forces, sometimes even against the temporary considerations of the leftwing parties' leadership. Taking that aspiration of the people into consideration, categorically expressed in the election results, the Communist and Socialist Parties laid emphasis on elements of their rapprochement, so that with joint efforts they succeeded in leading the country out of the crisis to conform with the wishes of their voters.

Question: What about your prognosis on the new government's future policy?

Answer: The basic trends of the policy are marked in the election program presented by Francois Mitterrand. In the domestic policy sector the program includes the struggle against inflation--in other words, against the negative consequences of the economic crisis of capitalism. Nationalization of nine large industrial corporations and nationalization of the remaining private banks is envisaged and the improvement of the material conditions of the most underprivileged strata of the population and attention of social inequality are on the agenda. In the foreign policy sector, the government intends to follow the line of preserving France's independence, of enhancing its role on peace and security issues and of a change in relations with developing countries.

This policy of course, will be specified in the government program of Premier Pierre Mauroy, which will be submitted to discussions at the National Assembly on 2 July.

Question: Comrade Bildireva, could you say a few words about how France's allies reacted to the participation of Communists as ministers in the new cabinet?

Answer: The European allies are cautious and reserved. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt declared that relations with France will not change. The same attitude was adopted by Belgium, Britain and Canada. The other West European governments are refraining from statements and have adopted wait and see positions.

Question: Something that we could not say about the United States.

Answer: Yes indeed. Washington reacted with its usual brutality. As you know, this week U.S. Vice President George Bush paid a 24-hour visit to France. On his arrival he stated that participation of Communists in the French Government is a cause for concern and that the matter will be one of the subjects of his Paris talks. George Bush was greeted with the respect due him, but President Francois Mitterrand violated the rules of French diplomatic protocol and, in seeing off his guest at the door of the Elysee Palace, declared to the waiting journalists: "The policy of France is the policy of France and will remain so!" However, opinions were truly divided after the declaration of the U.S. State Department based on Reagan's personal statements. The declaration implies that participation of Communists in the Pierre Mauroy government will affect the style and character of French-U.S. relations. All political forces from the leftwing to the right reject that declaration as inadmissible, stressing that the problems of France will be resolved by the French people. No foreign government is allowed to comment on the government of France, former Premier Pierre Mesmer, a member of the Gaullist party, declared in this connection.

Question: Conclusions in this case are unmistakable.

Answer: All these events show that relations between France and the United States will be far from idyllic. There is even something else that is very essential: Paris has no intention of adapting itself to the pace of Washington. Goodbye.

Question: Goodbye, Comrade Bildireva, and thank you for participating in our program. End of the relay with Paris.

ECONOMIC OFFICIAL DEPARTS FOR WEST GERMANY

AU291814 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] At the invitation of the Eastern Committee of the Association of West German Industrialists, Ognyan Doynov, chairman of the Bulgarian Industrial-Economic Association, left for the FRG.

CUBAN CP DELEGATION VISITS, MEETS OFFICIALS

Received by Kubadinski

AU271708 Sofia BTA in English 1455 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Plovdiv, 27 Jun (BTA)--Mr Armando Acosta, national coordinator of the National Leadership of the Committees for Defense of the Revolution in Cuba and candidate-member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and the committees' delegation he leads, were received here today by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Mr Kubadinski made the guests familiar with the role of the Fatherland Front organizations in the assertion of the socialist way of living and with their contribution to the successful implementation of 5-year plans.

Stressing the common aims and tasks of the two mass sociopolitical organizations, the leader of the Cuban delegation spoke about the committees' preparation for their second congress which is to be held in October. Mr Armando Acosta spoke also about the comprehensive good results of the sincere and deepening Bulgaro-Cuban friendship and mutual assistance.

Meeting With Lilov

FL271407 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party, has met in Sofia with Armando Acosta, national coordinator of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR]. The alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo arrived in the Bulgarian capital at the head of a delegation of the CDR National Directorate.

Delegation Departure

AU291641 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] The delegation of the Cuban National Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] left our country today. It was headed by Armando Acosta, national coordinator of the CDR and alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo. The delegation visited our country at the invitation of the Fatherland Front National Council.

At Sofia Airport the Cuban guests were seen off by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski.

CUBAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER VISITS SOFIA FOR TALKS

Meeting With Khristov

FL291640 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Sofia--Ricardo Cabrizas and Khristo Khristov, Cuban and Bulgarian foreign trade ministers, respectively, met in Sofia today. Cabrizas arrived in Bulgaria yesterday from the Soviet Union, where he had signed the Cuban-Soviet trade agreement for the 1981-1985 5-year period.

During the meeting, Cabrizas and Khristov analyzed the situation of Cuban-Bulgarian trade this year. They also dealt with trade prospects for the 5-year period and discussed the signing of a program of long-term economic cooperation.

Talks With Chakurov

FL302235 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Sofia, Bulgaria--Cuban Ministers Ricardo Cabrizas and Marcos Lage have met with Bulgarian Machine Building Minister Toncho Chakurov to examine current and prospective relations between their respective sectors. Ministers Chakurov and Lage discussed matters concerning investments in complete works as well as prospects for bilateral relations between the Bulgarian Ministry of Machine Building and the Cuban Ministry of Iron and Steel Machinery Industry. On his part, Foreign Trade Minister Cabrizas reviewed the state of Cuban imports for this year with his Bulgarian host, including the possibilities of broadening trade in the present 5-year period in the area of machine building.

ZHIVKOV, NORWAYS' KNUDSEN HOLD TALKS IN SOFIA

AU302000 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Sofia, 30 Jun (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the BCP, had a talk with Mr Martin Gunnar Knudsen, chairman of the Norwegian Communist Party, who is on holiday in Bulgaria.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere they exchanged information on the activity of the two parties and discussed topical problems of the international situation and of the international communist and workers' movement.

The two party leaders confirmed the concurrence of the views on estimations of the BCP and the Norwegian Communist Party on all matters of the international situation. They emphasized the paramount importance of the struggle for consolidating peace in the present complicated international situation. Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Martin Gunnar Knudsen underlined the importance of the initiatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, aimed at continuing and deepening of international detente.

They voiced their parties' determination to continue to assist most actively the further consolidation of the world communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Mr Martin Knudsen dwelt on the work of the Norwegian Communist Party and laid special stress on its actions to defend the interests of the working people in the conditions of the economic crisis. He touched on the struggle for peace, for continuing detente, on the struggle against arms competition.

Mr Todor Zhivkov made his guest familiar with the results of the recent 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, with the successes of the BCP and this country in building up the developed socialist society.

SOVIET COSMONAUT HONORED BY FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

AU011855 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] A meeting between the leadership of the all-national Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Committee and visiting Col Yuriy Rumanenko, Soviet cosmonaut, twice Hero of the Soviet Union and commander of the Sôviet-Bulgarian [words indistinct] of the spaceship Soyuz-33, has been held in Sofia. Yuriy Romanenko was presented with the Honorary Golden Badge and a diploma by the all-national Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Committee with which he was honored for his contribution to deepening the fraternal friendship between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

SIGNING OF NUCLEAR CONVENTION--Vienna, 26 Jun (BTA)--Bulgaria joined the international convention for physical defence of nuclear materials. The signing of the convention took place in the Vienna International Center in the seat of the International Agency of Atomic Energy. On behalf of the People's Republic of Bulgaria the convention was signed by the Bulgarian ambassador to Austria and permanent representative at the international organizations in Vienna, Mr Stoyan Georgiev. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 25 Jun 81 AU]

COOPERATION WITH SPAIN--Sofia, 22 Jun (BTA)--The first agreement of techno-scientific cooperation was signed by Bulgaria and Spain today. The administrations of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and of the Supreme Council for Scientific Research of Spain agreed to assist the promotion of direct contacts between the institutes and laboratories of the two scientific organizations, to exchange researchers to get familiar with the scientific problems handled by them and with the unique material housed in their scientific libraries and archives. The document signed by Mr Georgi Bliznakov, chief scientific secretary of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, and Dr Jose Munos-Delgado, vice-president of the Supreme Council for Scientific Research of Spain, is valid for four years. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 22 Jun 81 AU]

GREEK TRADE DELEGATION--Sofia, 24 Jun (BTA)--A delegation of the Federation of the Greek Industry, led by its president, (Mr Kiriazis), paid a two-day visit here at the invitation of the Industrial Economic Association of Bulgaria. During the meetings here the possibilities for expanding and deepening cooperation between the Bulgarian economic and foreign trade organizations and the Greek firms were discussed. The delegation was received by Mr Ognyan Doynov, chairman of the Industrial Association of Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 24 Jun 81 AU]

TURKISH ECONOMIC DELEGATION--An economic delegation of the Aegean Chambers in Izmir, Turkey, led by Mr Yilmaz Adigurel, president of the Chamber of Commerce, is visiting Bulgaria. The delegation was received by Petur Rusev, chairman of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce. Ways to expand the mutual trade exchange between the two countries were discussed and special attention was devoted to cooperation in the sphere of the food catering industry. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 25 Jun 81 AU]

COOPERATION WITH U.S.--New York, 25 Jun (BTA)--The fourth plenary session of the Bulgaro-American Economic Council was held here. Indicative of the growing possibilities of Bulgaria as a trade and economic partner is the interest of the American business circles, which was expressed in the direct participation in the session of representatives of more than 40 American firms and companies. At the session there were discussed the possibilities for expanding the trade cooperation between Bulgarian and American firms, for industrial cooperation and joint productions and other matters of mutual interest. The two attending sides informed each other of some legislative matters, on matters of the power generation, on the trends in Bulgaria's five-year economic plan and so forth. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 25 Jun 81 AU]

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND CRITICIZED

U.S. Congressman's Visit

AU010808 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 29 Jun 81 p 3

[Article by APN commentator Vladimir Nakaryakov, written for MLADA FRONT: "Wishes and Reality"]

[Text] Edward J. Derwinski, member of the U.S. Congress' House of Representatives, has paid a visit to Poland--not as a tourist, but as a representative of President R. Reagan. The Republican from the State of Illinois was in Poland 1 week--from 10 to 16 June--and returned to the White House with pleasing news. He shared the impressions of his trip at a press conference held in Washington. Formerly, this congressman used to be known as an expert at organizing "weeks of subjugated nations," held by communism "in bondage,"--and thus he was glad to be able to mount his favorite horse.

"In Poland," Derwinski claimed, "communism never had deep roots. What is happening there now attests to the rejection of communism." If we are to speak about the depth of roots, it is necessary to remind the congressman that next year Polish communists--and there are already 3 million of them today--will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the founding of the first revolutionary party "Proletariat" by Ludwik Warynski. Rosa Luxemburg was an important fuctionary of the Polish and international workers movement. V.I. Lenin, too, was in a close contact with Polish revolutionaries-communists.

"Poland is a Western Catholic country," the congressman stated further. "This is a matter that makes the task of communists more difficult as far as instituting a structure that suits them." The socialist structure is not being introduced into Poland today; the people chose it almost 37 years ago. Precisely this structure has brought Poland from the 15th place it held in economic development in Europe before World War II to the 10th place in the world, not speaking about its great social accomplishments. It is also known that the Polish people's state, in which the PZPR plays the leading role, a long time ago found a common language and a platform of cooperation with the Catholic Church.

Edward Derwinski then took "Solidarity" under his wing and told those present that he does not regard its leadership, including Lech Walesa, as a trade union organization only.... "They are interested in goals which by far exceed the framework of just a trade union movement."

It is quite possible that the congressman heard about those far reaching goals from the extremist elements which have dug in in "Solidarity," from Jacek Kuron, for example. But what is Walesa doing there?

During Edward Derwinski's stay in Poland, the chairman of the National Consultative Commission of the "Solidarity" trade union appealed to the workers of the Warsaw automobile works to start working and devote themselves to the solution of purely trade union problems. (That meeting was carried on television.) On 12 June, at a meeting with students of the Lublin Catholic University, Lech Walesa again emphasized that "Solidarity" does not intend to play the role of a political party and lays no claim to power in the country. At a meeting held the following day in a Lublin stadium, Lech Walesa declared that until recently "Solidarity" had little in common with purely trade union activity, that it was rather a social movement seized by politics. Now it is time to change the past profile and devote oneself, in the first place, to trade union problems and the working people. Excuse, me, Mr Derwinski, but in this case--if you want to lie--you should be better informed.

By coincidence I was in Poland at that time, and I spoke with Adam Cyran, deputy chairman of the "Malopolska Solidarity," and with Kazimierz Krawczyk, chairman of this organization at the "Staszyc" mine. We had an open discussion, with witnesses present. Not one of the participants in the discussion was against socialism or made claims "exceeding by far the framework of an ordinary trade union movement."

We can understand Edward Derwinski that it is always easier to say things pleasing to the ear of the president. But one cannot to this extent pass off wishes for reality. Polish communists are preparing themselves for their congress. A plenum of the party Central Committee ended recently, which resolutely opposed activity aimed against the socialist system and opposed counterrevolution, inspired--among other forces--also by the American espionage service and the AFL-CIO. Only with one of the congressman's assertions can we agree--about "the Poles' faith in their own strength and in the potential of being able to resolve alone the problems facing them." And this without Edward Derwinski's questionable conclusions and inflammatory recommmendations.

Pre-PZPR Congress Reflection

AU011531 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Jun 81 p 7

[Article by RUDE PRAVO Warsaw correspondents Jan Lipavsky and Karol Mikulka: "Pondering the PZPR's Annual Conferences; Struggle for the Party's Character"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE PZPR'S VOIVODSHIP CONFERENCES HAVE, ON THE WHOLE, ENDED. THE ONE IN WARSAW, CONTRARY TO THE ORIGINAL ANNOUNCEMENT, WAS STILL IN PROGRESS ON MONDAY, AND EVEN AS THIS EDITION WENT TO PRESS WE HAVE NOT RECEIVED A REPORT ABOUT ITS CONCLUSION. AN EXCEPTION IS THE WROCLAW CONFERENCE. IT WAS DIVIDED INTO TWO STAGES. ITS SECOND STAGE IS TO BE HELD ON SATURDAY, 4 JULY. THE CONFERENCES HAVE TO A CONSIDERABLE DEGREE ILLUSTRATED THE THINGS THAT HAVE ACCOMPANIED THE ENTIRE PROCESS OF PREPARATIONS FOR THE NINTH PZPR CONGRESS--ABOVE ALL, THE STRUGGLE FOR THE PARTY'S CHARACTER.

In the course of the past months, groups have formed in the party of the Polish communists which have not concealed and even today do not conceal their revisionist or reformist objectives, their decentralizing tendencies. Thus, in essence, the annual conferences became a forum of open encounter between two lines within the party--the Marxist-Leninist and the revisionist. It is thought that the forces rejecting the manifestations of political and ideological adventurism have strengthened their positions in the party in the course of the elections for the new voivodship bodies and the elections of candidates to the Ninth PZPR Congress; nevertheless it is also true that THE STRUGGLE FOR THE CHARACTER OF THE PARTY OF POLISH COMMUNISTS HAS NOT BEEN CONCLUDED YET BY A LONG WAY.

These facts were obvious, above all, from the course of the Warsaw conference. Here, unlike the meetings and conferences of the primary organizations, it was unequivocally said that the party must put an end to the self-serving self-whipping and never-ending discussions, that it must declare war on the nihilistic view of the activity of the party and society throughout all the years since the liberation. In other words, what is involved is that the entire party comes out of the defensive and takes its place--not with words, but with deeds--at the head of society.

For example, at the Poznan conference it was said that the party cannot forge ahead with its back turned the wrong way. And, let us add, equally it cannot prove its action-ability when it is politically and ideologically disunited and when it tolerates opportunists in its ranks.

Those PZPR members who magnify the mistakes of the past are, in the end, playing into the hands of the party's enemies, and those again are intentionally belittling everything socialist. It is, namely, an open secret that some PZPR members in various functions and on various levels of the party administration want, on the wave of cheap criticism, to satisfy their personal ambitions. They are even willing, as deputy premier M. Rakowski said at a conference in Legnica, to revise the party's history. SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY CANNOT BE INTERPRETED, he said, AS THE PARTY BUILDING ROADS FOR THOSE POLITICAL FORCES IN POLAND THAT WOULD LIKE TO MISUSE THE RENEWAL PROCESS AND MAKE AN ORDINARY PUTTY OUT OF THE PARTY, PUTTY WHICH CAN BE KNEADED IN ALL POSSIBLE WAYS.

M Rakowski also said: "Lech Welesa claims that Poland is popular in the world now. Yes, 'popular,' but an increasing number of people are wondering and surprised, and asking: What are they up to?"

There is no doubt that the CPSU Central Committee's letter to the PZPR Central Committee has been a real support for the Polish communists. It oriented them to overcoming the main, the opportunist danger, to opposing actively and in a principled way the dangers from the antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces. For example, one could hear at the Warsaw conference that the communists has already been active in the past, in the direction of alleviating the consequences of the crisis. But it is also true that the exponents of opportunism in the party have not been taken aback and were and are very actively subverting the party. They misused and still are misusing the fact that certain of the party members are not ideologically and politically mature enough and are thus easily influenced. Thus ideological chaos developed and still prevails. There were and are a few endeavors from those people who took a shine, for example, to Bernstein and Garaudy. Already before the annual conferences, these forces were organizing various factionalist groupings and through them various pressure and "do-away-with-them" ["odstrelovaci"] actions. It is typical that those who stand in the party on the positions of revisionism, pass themselves off, as a rule, as the "sole renewalists" of the party and social life. For the greater part they hold the same views on key issues as the extremists from "Solidarity."

The elections of the candidates to the ninth congress and the elections into the bodies of the voivodship organizations signal that there exist communists who feel responsibility for the fate of socialist Poland, for the party of the Marxist-Leninist type, communists who realize the mortal danger threatening the party and the country.

It was said at the Warsaw conference that IN THE NAME OF SOCIALIST POLAND'S MOST VITAL INTERESTS WE CANNOT AND WILL NOT AGREE TO "SOLIDARITY'S" BEING POLITICALLY MISUSED AGAINST THE SOCIALIST STATE. Some of the other conferences expressed themselves in a similar view.

Socialism in Poland has literally sworn enemies in some of the "Solidarity" leaders. For example, on 14 January this year, the newly elected chairman of the Mazowszw-Warsaw region "Solidarity," Z. Bujak, admitted in the Industrial 1 May enterprise in Pruszkow that he was trained for the work in the organization by the illegal KOR organization. He said still more: that after the fulfillment of the known agreements, "Solidarity" will engage in a new political struggle and at the same time will demand changing the election system for the Sejm and the national councils.

First secretary of the Warsaw organization S. Kociolek declared at the conference that the party is in dager from two extremes--from sectarianism and revisionism, and DEPICTED REVISIONISM, AS THE MAIN DANGER WHOSE AIM IS TO PUSH THE PZPR ON THE POSITIONS OF SOCIAL DEMOCRACY AND LATER TO LIQUIDATE IT.

In this connection, it was said at the conference that the struggle for the consciousness of the workers class is, above all, a political struggle against active political and ideological enemies. Characteristic of this could be that only a few weeks ago many party organizations demanded that the words "counterrevolution" and "antisocialist forces" be not "misused." The discussion showed that awareness is beginning to come through that THESE FORCES NOT ONLY EXIST AND ARE ACTIVE, BUT THAT THEY CONSTITUTE THE MAIN DANGER FOR SOCIALIST POLAND.

Therefore the letter of the CPSU Central Committee was received with greatest seriousness. The first secretary of the Warsaw organization, with the agreement of the resolution of the 11th PZPR Central Committee session as the answer to that letter.

The Polish information media were also discussed at the conference. The criticism addressed to a number of Polish journalists who express views alien and even hostile to the party was a continuation of the critical discussion at the 11th PZPR Centtral Committee session. The fact that the council of the Polish Journalists Union did not identify with the criticism and even rejected it does not change a thing about it. It is not uninteresting that the chairman of the Polish Journalists Union, S. Bratkowski, was not elected a candidate to the congress at the Warsaw conference.

Along with first secretary of the Warsaw organization S. Kociolek; S. Olszowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and PZPR Central Committee candidate A. Siwak were elected delegates to the congress at the Warsaw conference. Unfortunately, of the 125 delegates to the congress only 34 are workers.

What sort of a conclusion can one draw from the incomplete information about the course of the conferences that we have at our disposal at the moment? Above all, that THE STRUGGLE FOR THE PARTY'S CHARACTER HAS NOT BEEN CONCLUDED YET BY FAR. Only the congress and the situation after it will show to what extent the election of the candidates and party bodies corresponds to the urgent tasks of defending socialism and the interests of the people.

Revisionism Widespread

LD011744 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] In Poland the struggle for the socialist character of the country's renewal process is stepping up. Regional conferences of the Polish United Workers' Party are continuing all over the country in conditions of a deep sociopolitical and economic crisis, as the nation is heading towards the party's ninth emergency congress.

Forces and ideologies are polarized now, providing an unbiased observer with the opportunity to see for himself who's who in the Poland of 1981. The party conferences are characterized by a genuine desire to cement the unity of the party rank and file and resolutely to oppose the enemies of socialism. However, the same unbiased observer is astonished by the very small number of workers who have been elected as delegates at the congress. Preliminary data showed that only about 29 percent of all delegates will be workers. Revisionism continues to be widespread and very dangerous, seeking as it does the party's transformation into a kind social democratic organization. The revisionists within the party being, for most part, sworn enemies of real socialism are ever more [as heard] supported by the rightist elements within the independent trade union, Solidarity, which is acting more or less as a form of overt political opposition. By means of strikes and other forms of blackmail, the anti-socialist forces in Solidarity are trying to make ordinary Poles believe that the communists are incompetent and must go.

The realistic forces within the party more than once warned the nation against the danger of anticommunism; as yet though, the party is still incapable of any major clamp-down on the rightists.

KOZIK CRITICIZES ILO CONFERENCE, WALESA PUBLICITY

AU011224 Prague PRACE in Czech 29 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by Viliam Kozik, Central Council of Trade Unions secretary: "The Key Matters Must Not Be Ignored; on the 67th Session of the International Labor Conference;" capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] THE 67TH INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE HAS JUST CONCLUDED IN GENEVA. IT WAS ATTENDED BY ALMOST 1,750 REPRESENTATIVES OF GOVERNMENTS, TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS AND EMPLOYER UNIONS FROM 137 ILO MEMBER COUNTRIES AND BY OBSERVERS FROM MORE THAN 100 SPECIALIZED UN BODIES AND ORGANIZATIONS, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS. THE CONFERENCE WAS HELD UNDER COMPLICATED INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS: THIS WAS NATURALLY MANIFESTED BOTH IN ITS PLENUM AND IN THE COMMITTEES. IT IS THEREFORE TIME TO REFLECT ABOUT THE TENDENCIES THAT WERE TYPICAL OF THE CONFERENCE ACTIVITIES.

Deplorably, this time, too, we must state that--as we stressed during the conference--the report submitted by the director general and the administrative council avoided, or did not react enough to, the most important problems of the present, such as preservation of world peace, co-participation in establishing conditions for a further international detente, and halting the feverish armament tht is being escalated by the United States to an unprecedented extent. The ILO conference on the problems of unemployment was held 5 years ago and adopted appropriate documents. But so far the situation has not only not improved, but, on the contrary, it has substantially deteriorated. Despite this, the ILO director general's report did not devote sufficient attention to this burning problem.

The report should have treated more resolutely the growing inflation, primarily caused by feverish armament, and its impact on the working people's social position.

With reference to the key question, that is to ILO's share in reducing international tension, it was particularly the delegates from socialist countries who pointed out that one should revert to historical lessons. It was primarily the international monopolies, the most aggressive imperialist circles that created the conditions enabling Hitler to unleash World War II.

IN THIS CONTEXT WE APPRECIATE THAT, AT THIS YEAR'S CONFERENCE, THE RESOLUTION ON THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF DISARMAMENT TOOK ITS PLACE AMONG THE PRIORITY RESOLUTIONS. ITS APPROVAL WILL CREATE CONDITIONS FOR THESE PROBLEMS TO ACQUIRE A BROADER BASE ON ILO TERRITORY, AND NOT ONLY THERE.

EVEN THIS BRIEF REVIEW OF ILO'S ACTIVITY SHOWS THE DIRECTION OF ITS EFFORTS AND MECHANISM, AND REVEALS HOW MUCH IT FALLS SHORT IN DEALING WITH REAL CONSISTENCY WITH THE BURNING PROBLEMS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

This statement is also borne out by the blusteing publicity and touching ILO care for the person of L. Walesa, who took part in the conference at the head of the Polish trade union delegation. The campaign to glorify his person and the Polish "Solidarity" was joined by all mass communications media, which tried to turn his stay in Geneva into a hit. Completely ignored was the fact that, apart from this organization, the Polish trade union delegation also consisted of representatives of the trade unions' conciliation commission, led by A. Szyszka, and of autonomous trade unions. Many things indicated that the ILO regards "Solidarity" as its baby, which it is determined to continue to take under its wing. Events took place which are all but unprecedented on ILO territory. The ILO even lent its premises for a television press conference with Walesa and his advisers, and promiment ILO representatives were not missing among those who studied Mr Walesa's wishes. This forces us to reflect about this organization's so-called impartiality and objectivity, so frequently stressed. Those who literally courted Walesa, and imposed on the reporters so as to get into a picture with him, were not only the representatives of American right-wing AFL-CIO trade unions, but also representatives of countries with the most reactionary regimes, such as Chile, Israel and so forth; this fact itself indicates a lot, and every sensible person can form his own opinion about this.

WE APPRAISE THE RESULTS OF THE 67TH INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE REALISTICALLY. WE APPRECIATE THE FACT THAT THE ILO TERRITORY OFFERS A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR CONTACTS WITH THE REPRESENTATIVES OF DIVERSE TRADE UNION TENDENCIES, FOR EXCHANGING OPINIONS. HOWEVER, AS REGARDS ILO'S STRUCTURE, ITS MECHANISM, THE CONTENTS OF ITS WORK--HERE MANY A THING WILL HAVE TO BE IMPROVED. PRIMARILY, IT IS NECESSARY TO CONCENTRATE ITS ATTENTION ON THE SOLUTION OF COMPLICATED PROBLEMS IN WHICH THE WORKING PEOPLE ARE INTERESTED AND WHICH CORRESPOND TO THEIR INTERESTS.

STROUGAL DEPARTS FOR SOFIA CEMA MEETING JULY 2-4

LD011733 Prague CTK in English 1643 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Prague, 1 Jul (CTK)--A Czechoslovak delegation led by Premier Lubomir Strougal left here Wednesday for Sofia to attend the 35th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). The Sofia session, July 2-4, will review the results achieved in the implementation of the comprehensive program of the socialist economic integration, and adopt tasks to deepen and improve the cooperation of CMEA member states for 1981-1985.

HUSAK RECEIVES SEVERAL NEW AMBASSADORS IN PRAGUE

LD012102 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Today, the president of the republic, Gustav Husak, received at Prague Castle Gaston Eyabo, the new ambassador of the People's Republic of the Congo to Czechoslovakia. During a friendly conversation they examined the level of mutual relations achieved today, and they noted that both countries have a sincere interest in their further all-round expansion and intensification. They also highly appreciated the progressive role played by the People's Republic of the Congo in the movement of the nonaligned countries and in the struggle against racism and remnants of colonialism in southern Africa.

Vanthong Sengmuang, ambassador of the Laos People's Democratic Republic to Czechoslovakia, was also received today in an inaugural audience. It was noted with satisfaction on both sides that Czechoslovak-Lao relations are successfully developing in line with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the CSSR and the Laos People's Democratic Republic signed at the close of the visit of the Czechoslovak party and government delegation in Vientiane in February 1980. The development of all-round relations between the two friendly countries is an expression of the implementation of principles of socialist internationalism and fraternal assistance in the construction of socialism which is taking place in Laos in difficult conditions of struggle against the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction.

Letters of credence were presented to the president of the republic also by the Irish ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Edward John Brennan. It was stressed during the conversation that no contentious or unresolved questions exist between the two countries, a fact which creates good preconditions for a further deepening and activation of mutual relations in all spheres.

The president of the republic also received John Burgess, the new ambassador of the Commonwealth of Australia to Czechoslovakia. During the meeting they stressed the interest of both sides in the development of mutually beneficial relations in all spheres of mutual interest. This accords with the principles of the policy of peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems and with the demands for consolidating peace in the world.

RUDE PRAVO SAYS ROSTOW 'SPOILS THE GAME'

AU011214 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Jun 81 p 6

[Commentary by Jan Kovarik, RUDE PRAVO Bonn correspondent: "Rostow Spoiled the Game"]

[Text] It does not happen often that the spokesman for the Bonn government hurries to explain to journalists what this or that foreign politician wanted to say with some sort of a statement. If Bonn had to take such a step this time, it was because of an embarrassing affair--the newly appointed director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Rostow, has spoiled a game which those on the Rhine have already been playing for a few months.

In fact, Rostow said openly that he does not count on the Soviet-American missile talks opening before next spring.

That statement came as an icy shower for Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher. The two had several talks with President Reagan and his cabinet. They highly praised the American foreign policy and linked their political fate with the so-called NATO rearmament [dozbrojovaci] missile decisions. They certainly did not expect to be confronted with hard realities so soon. They were and are persuading the public that it is not the United States, but the Soviet Union, who is postponing the negotiations. Genscher even took over the role of a prompter and regularly, week after week, was issuing appeals in the direction of Moscow that it, allegedly, should take the negotiations seriously. All that should have given the impression that the Americans could hardly wait for the negotiations--and then Rostow ran into that like a bull in a china shop.

Even the FDP's military-political spokesman, Deputy Moellermann, a proponent of U.S. strategy, feels betrayed by the American position. He called on Washington to "finally define positions on the essential issues of disarmament policy." He apparently did not grasp that Rostow's position is not just some sort of a slip of the tongue, but a simple depiction of the situation prevailing in the White House. No explanation from Bonn will change anything on that, because, to say the least, it sounds untrustworthy.

For some time, the FRG citizens have begun to clarify for themselves the West's missile policy. The antiwar movement, daily increasing in strength and importance, no longer believes the stories about the American "peace endeavor," with which the chancellor feeds the public. People demand deeds, but they also compare. If Leonid Brezhnev expresses the willingness to sit down at the table immediately, then Reagan must reply to that offer positively and not hide behind fabrications about an alleged need to define U.S. foreign policy. Rostow has actually done a disservice to Bonn, the West German newspapers note, and pose the question of whether he had to express himself so clearly. Thus he proved right those who does not believe in miracles or in the change of the cold war objectives, which the present American Government has in its program.

RUDE PRAVO REPORTS FURTHER ON SMUGGLING PROPAGANDA

LD301122 Prague CTK in English 0820 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Prague, 30 Jun (CETEKA)--Today's RUDE PRAVO said that those who throw sticks under the legs of the people taking a dedicated part in the development of Socialist Czechoslovakia must count with being brought to justice.

The daily revealed details of a case which occurred on April 28 on one of the Czechoslovak border crossings, where two French nationals, 29-year-old lawyer G. Thonon and 24-year-old law student F. Anis, attempted to smuggle into Czechoslovakia from the West 91 packages and parcels weighing almost half a metric ton. They contained several thousand copies of anti-state printed matter and anti-socialist publications, products of various emigre centres. Coded inscriptions on the parcels indicated that the senders knew well the addresses in Czechoslovakia, all of them dissidents notorious from the crisis-ridden years who have not ceased their hostile activities even today when an overwhelming majority of Czechoslovak citizens, communists and people without party affiliation, are seeking and find ways of making use of their abilities to the benefit of socialist society.

The parcels hidden in secret compartments in G. Thonon's vehicle contained also directives for subversive activities in Czechoslovakia, and instructions from emigrants whose services for Western intelligence agencies and propaganda radio stations deprived them of the right to call Socialist Czechoslovakia their country, and who have the audacity to interfere in its life. They reprimand their friends who live in Czechoslovakia outside the main trend of development of society for insufficient activity, and remind them that they are not working for nothing.

The parcels contained also large sums in Western currency for Czechoslovak dissidents, most of whom make use of the attractive possibility to live without working, from funds provided by Western intelligence agencies. RUDE PRAVO pointed out that similar practices are being used by anti-communist centrals in the West also towards Poland. "Without the dollar and other injections, the various reactionary leaders of "Solidarity" and other doubtful organizations would not do much work.

Interrogation has revealed also more dangerous aspects of the activities of some of the incorrigible subversive persons. G. Thonon and F. Anis confessed that they were supposed to take across the border to the West various illegal written materials, full of half truths and lies, on the basis of which pressure and slander campaigns are being organized in the West with the aim to discredit Socialist Czechoslovakia.

It is evident from the siezed materials that the emigre centers and their domestic helpers are trying to find ways of harming the Czechoslovak economy, for example by attempting to persuade port workers in Hamburg to sabotage Czechoslovak export shipments.

Czechoslovak security authorities have uncovered an important channel of communication between various emigre groups and a handful of hostile persons in Czechoslovakia, RUDE PRAVO noted, adding that G. Thonon and F. Anis were expelled on completion of the investigation of their punishable offences.

STROUGAL ADDRESSES FEDERAL ASSEMBLY AFTER DEBATE

LD011416 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] At the end of the second joint session of the Chamber of Peoples and the Chamber of Nations, the Federal Assembly today endorsed the program statement of the federal government and expressed its trust in the government.

At the end of the debate in which 16 deputies spoke, a speech was made by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier. He paid tribute to the stimulating ideas and criticism expressed during the debate in which Federal Assembly deputies spoke about a number of serious issues concerning various sections of our political and economic life. Comrade Strougal stressed that the government will take these proposals into account when completing the draft Seventh 5-Year Plan for development of the national economy, and in the government's further activity. In that connection, he singled out the positive results achieved in implementing this year's plan and the shortcomings in investment building, in broadening the fuel and power base, and in production of consumer goods. Among the most important tasks of our economy, he said, is consistent fulfillment of orders for export and a reduction in the consumption of fuels, power and raw materials, and the materials which we buy from abroad with still greater difficulty and at greater cost. At the same time, he thanked the Federal Assembly deputies for their active support of the government, and said the government relies on this help during the gradual implementation of the program statement which aims at further all-round development of our socialist society.

FINANCE MINISTER LER CHAIRS SESSION ON ECONOMY

AU011305 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Jun 81 p 2

[CTK report in the column "By Teletype, Mail and Telephone..."]

[Text] The government committee for matters of the planned national economy management convened this Monday in Prague. Chaired by CSSR Finance Minister Leopold Ler, it discussed the report on the current implementation of the set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of the National Economy. It also appraised the concluding report on the overall results of the comprehensive experiment in efficiency and quality management, which was underway in selected economic production units in the years 1978-80.

FRANCE-SOIR ON GDR REACTION TO POLISH CRISIS

PM010804 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 16 Jun 81 pp 1,2

[Part IV of Francois Corre article: "Young Squatters Arrested in Leipzig, Police Shout: 'This is Germany not Poland'"]

[Text] Frankfurt an der Oder--"The Polish working class has sparked off a revolution which will spread to all the European communist countries. In the GDR, Hungary and Czechoslovakia there have already been attempts which were all crushed by Soviet tanks. There has been no intervention this time because the Poles learned from other peoples' failures. Other countries in turn will draw inspiration from the Polish success."

These remarks were made to me by 71-year-old physicist Prof Robert Havemann, a communist since 1932 and expelled from the party in 1964, the most famous and respected East German intellectual. He is certainly not the only Eastern-bloc thinker to be convinced that the process started by the Gdansk strikers last summer will inevitably spread to the other countries in what is sometimes called "the Soviet bloc."

In Hungary other intellectuals think that too, such as writer Miklos Haraszti, who told me: "It is the Finlandization of the whole of Eastern Europe which has begun."

Some people also made similar remarks to me in Czechoslovakia. but the striking thing in East Germany is the extent of this belief in the irreversible spread of the Solidarity phenomenon contagion to the socialist countries.

"When I think, when I assess all that we know about Poland, the USSR and the situation in East Germany, I feel that things are not looking bad," I was told by Juergen Fuchs, a young East German writer, author of "Memories of Interrogation" arrested in 1976 for "slandering the state" and stripped of East German nationality.

"The situation is open. If there is no Soviet intervention in Poland people here will increasingly start to think and dissidence will spread. Even if there is an intervention it will not mean the end of the movement launched in Poland."

Nonetheless, the first thing which strikes the visitor to East Germany is the extent to which the country is controlled by an omnipresent police force and administration. "East Germany is a biological curiosity," a citizen of Berlin told me. "It is as if the whole country had been frozen at a very low temperature for years. You wonder how the cold has not killed all life."

A Scandal

All the East Germans I met agreed with that judgment.

"Our party is the most Stanlinist party in Europe, along with Georges Marchais' party," a Leipzig engineer told me. "Its position on Poland is very clear: The concessions made to Solidarity are an outright scandal. The trade union has been given far too much, the Communist Party's leadership role has been completely forgotten. It is vital to turn back and quickly. It is necessary and urgent to reverse the concessions made to Lech Walesa and his anti-socialist clique."

But the East German Communist Party finds it very difficult to justify its stance in theoretical terms. "The leaders merely make assertions," according to Lutz Rathenow, a 29-year old writer who lives in East Berlin and who is shortly to have a book published by Seuil in France. "They state that KOR is a counterrevolutionary movement or that Solidarity is antisocialist. They they stop at that. They are not able to give arguments for these insults."

The East German leaders find it particularly difficult to criticize Solidarity since, unlike their Czechoslovak or Romanian counterparts, they cannot resort to distorting information. The whole country from one border to the other, from Eisenach to Goerlitz, from Salzwedel to Usedom, receives West German television and, in the absence of official figures classed as a state secret, it is generally estimated that 90 percent of GDR citizens prefer the television news programs which come from the West to their own.

So, with one eye fixed on what is happening in Poland and the other on the infinitely superior standard of living enjoyed by their FRG comrades, the East German workers are keeping quiet. They are not making any move.

What do they really think? "I know that the young people are interested in Poland," Juergen Fuchs said. "First many of them are used to visiting that country to go to the theater or attend festivals. Since the end of last year the border has been closed and that is bound to arouse their interest. Yesterday I received a letter from a friend who lives in East Germany. He wrote: 'What has happened in Poland is absolutely extraordinary. I did not really think it was possible without a war and with only a strike. Now I know, we all know.'"

"It is very important to know that something is possible," Juergen Fuchs continued, "but the people who think this as clearly as that are certainly a minority. The others, especially the older ones, see Poland in a different light. The Poles were enemies who fought our army not so long ago. There is some anti-Polish chauvinism in East Germany. If I wanted to summarize the thinking of my middle-aged fellow citizens I would say that they look at the West Germans with some envy and at the same time console themselves for their relative poverty by saying that in any case they are much better off than the Poles."

Juergen Fuchs summed up fairly well what virtually all East German intellectuals are saying: The people are interested but they will not do anything. They know that any attempt to change their living conditions at the present time would only jeopardize the small amount of well-being they had so much difficulty in securing.

Strictness

Moreover the country is controlled by a party which is unbelievably inflexible and incredibly strict. A characteristically Prussian military order reigns in this small state controlled by an overtrained, overequipped and overpaid police force.

"The watchword is order, order and more order," Lutz Rathenow said. Juergen Fuchs explained: "This hysterical desire for discipline is a reaction against anxiety. The German leaders are afraid. They know perfectly well that they are detested; they know that the people are hostile to them. All those in office are afraid. Have you considered what a policeman or a secret serviceman must think when he sees what is happening in Poland? He sees that there is a Solidarity trade union committee in a hospital reserved for secret servicemen in that country. That man cannot help wondering what would happen if there were a section of a really independent trade union here, in his hospital. He is not reassured when he imagines that."

Yes, tens of thousands of party cadres are trembling in that way. Their main and pressing desire is for the government to remain powerful and for the Solidarity leaven not to reach Schwerin, Dresden or Magdeburg.

Intellectuals are being arrested or expelled in their hundreds. Those who remain in the country and are not imprisoned are sometimes kept under house arrest, as Robert Havemann was for 2 and 1/2 years. He lived in his little house with his wife and their children but nobody could visit them: each end of the street where he lives, Burgwallstrasse in the peaceful village of Grunheide, was barred by police cars.

Friends who tried to visit them were turned away. When they wanted to go out Robert Havemann and his wife were followed by police cars; "there were five or six of them following me one behind the other," he said, "of which the last was driven by the chief of police himself. The neighbors could not help laughing at this deployment of force: The police bought a house adjoining mine and my garden was floodlit at night."

During the last 6 months the Havemanns' "prison" conditions became harsher. They were no longer allowed to leave their garden, not even to go shopping. The neighbors who went shopping for them passed the basket of provisions, which a policeman had previously searched, over the fence.

Mail Opened

Then one fine day the police cars disappeared and Robert Havemann returned to freedom. He is still fairly isolated from the world because, of course, he has no telephone. Therefore no foreign journalists can arrange a meeting with him, especially since his mail is opened. What is worse no Western jouranlists can, theoretically, visit Robert Havemann because Grunheide, the village where he lives, is in the Frankfurtander Oder District, which you cannot enter without a visa. East Germany, which only grants a tourist visa with great reluctance, does not give visas to Western journalists.

To visit a man like Robert Havemann, therefore, you have to cross the Berlin Wall at Checkpoint Charlie as a mere tourist, as I did, and then take a taxi to Grunheide. I openly warned my driver that I did not have permission to go to that district. Nonetheless he agreed to drive me there provided I paid him in West German Marks and he took me a long way round to avoid police roadblocks.

Despite the intensive policing of the country, despite the strict control exercised over the population, some tiny acts of rebellion have occurred since the independent Solidarity trade union was created on the other side of the Oder-Neisse Line.

For instance a group of young people occupied an empty house in Leipzig in March. These apprentice squatters wanted to turn the occupied house into a youth club. This act, which would be fairly commonplace in West Berlin, Paris or Rome, and would only carry light penalties in those countries, constitutes an indescribable provocation in the icy order of communist Saxony. The young people were brutally arrested and led into the police station yard where they were lined up in their underpants in the cold for several hours. "We are going to show you that this is Germany not Poland," the local chief of the secret police, who had turned out for the occasion, told them. Then the guilty parties were sentenced to between 2 and 3 years in prison.

Conspiracy

Moreover, reliable sources report that in several of the country's cities, and specifically in East Berlin, Schwerin and Magdeburg, a number of workers belonging to the party have solemnly handed in their membership cards. They handed them to the official in charge without saying a word. They were asked the reason for their action. They did not reply, but merely turned their backs.

The simultaneous occurrence of the same action in different cities suggested a conspiracy. The East German authorities were unable to prove it and decided to forget the matter, which remained secret until now.

Last--and perhaps the most startling act of insubordination--in February some young people refused to undergo their normal training periods and refresher courses in the army. This happened particuarly in Leipzig.

In (Planen) and Thuringia shortly afterward some young recruits presented themselves at the recruitment center and announced that they had no intention of donning uniform, of taking up arms or of one day risking being sent to Poland to fire at striking workers.

The astonishing point is that in neither case did the military authorities take proceedings in connection with the rebellious act and basically simply replied: "Go back home. We need a strong and tough army. Doubtless we will not be going to Poland, but if we do, we do not want people like you at our side. That would really be dangerous."

In Western countries such instances of subordination are frequent. In Hungary, even, they are not very surprising. In East Germany, the former kingdom of Frederick I of Prussia, where the tyranny of the political police force now replaces that of the quartermaster-sergeant, they are astonishingly bold provocations.

"We are facing the unknown," I was told by Michael Sallmann, a talented poet and singer who left Leipzig for the West in 1977. "Everyone is afraid. We are indeed confronted with a new world, the neuland, the real neuland. This is the first time, really the first time. What will happen to Poland? Nobody knows at all."

Things Will Change

Michael Sallmann is no politician, but a very sensitive artist. He understands his fellow countrymen very well. "East Germany is sleeping at present," he says. "It will take a good 5 years or 10 years or 20 years to awaken it, because its inhabitants want to stay asleep as long as they can, until they are awakened by hunger, until they are too unhappy. But if a crisis occurs, then things will change.... Yes, things will change. When will there be a crisis? That is the question."

Robert Havemann, undoubtedly the most penetrating of all analysts of Germany, explains: The labor world seems calm, very calm. But one must not trust appearances. I am well acquainted with the workers. They speak to me freely, without fear, because of my name. They know what I think and that I will not repeat what they tell me. They listen, they look and they say: 'We too could...like the Poles. There has been no intervention there. Why should there be one here?'

"Hope is growing among the workers. If Poland manages to surmount its economic weakness, its example will be extremely tempting to the East German workers."

Juergen Fuchs uses different words from Robert Havemann, but his ideas are often similar: "In the GDR there are groups of intellectuals fairly similar to the KOR [Committee for Social Self-Defense], the movement which sparked off the current events. They are small groups with young but effective traditions. They support human rights, true socialism and culture freed of censorship. If there is no military intervention in Poland, these examples will undoubtedly have irreversible repercussions."

Will the Solidarity events really mark a decisive stage in the evolution of Eastern Europe? The best Hungarian, Czechoslovak and East German intellectuals are virtually certain of it.

HONECKER, STOPH GREET KAMPUCHEA'S PEN SOVAN

AU011812 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jun 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent a greetings message to Pen Sovan, general secretary of the Kampuchean Revolutionary People's Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers chairman of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The message reads as follows:

Dear Comrade Pen Sovan: On the occasion of your election as Council of Ministers chairman of the People's Republic of Kampuchea we convey to you, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the entire GDR people and on our own behalf, the most cordial congratualtions and fraternal greetings.

We are deeply convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between our parties, states and people's will further continuously develop and improve on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in implementing the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

We wish you and the entire Kampuchean people great successes in implementing the tasks set by the Fourth Congress of the Kampuchean Revolutionary People's Party.

We wish you, esteemed Comrade Pen Sovan, health, personal well-being and creative energy in your responsible work.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES KAMPUCHEA'S HENG SAMRIN

AU011813 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Heng Samrin, State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Kampuchea:

Dear Comrade Heng Samrin: On the occasion of your election as State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Kampuchea I convey to you cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings.

I am deeply convinced that fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea will further universally develop and deepen on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in consistently implementing the treaty on friendship and cooperation.

Esteemed Comrade Heng Samrin, I wish you best health, success and creative energy in your responsible work.

ECONOMIC ACCORD SIGNED WITH SYRIA; KLEIBER DEPARTS

LD012154 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1156 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Damascus, 1 Jul (ADN)--A protocol on further economic cooperation between the GDR and Syria has been signed at the conclusion of a meeting between the chairmen of the joint committee for economic and scientific-technological cooperation. It provides for specific steps in further developing economic cooperation between the two countries, especially in the spheres of electrical engineering, transport, the metal-processing industry, agriculture and vocational training.

Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of general engineering, agricultural machinery and vehicle building, left for home on Wednesday after the conclusion of the meeting. During his stay he was received for a friendly discussion by President Hafiz al-Asad. Other meetings with Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm and ministers took place in a friendly atmosphere and reflected the desire of both sides to further develop the relations of friendship and cooperation in all spheres between the GDR and Syria in the interests of both states and peoples.

CUBAN DELEGATION LED BY RODRIGUEZ VISITING COUNTRY

Cuban Ambassador's Reception

FL301146 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Cuban Ambassador to Berlin Julio Garcia Olivera has hosted a reception on the occasion of the visit to the GDR by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo and vice president of Cuba's Councils of State and Ministers. The Cuban leader arrived in Berlin last Saturday heading our country's delegation to the meeting of the Cuba-GDR Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

Stoph-Rodriquez Talk

FL011029 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriquez, vice president of Cuba's Councils of State and Ministers, has held friendly talks with GDR premier Willi Stoph. The two leaders examined the progressive development of the bilateral economic relations, which are reporting fruitful results as a result of the friendship and cooperation treaty signed by the two nations last year on the occasion of the visit to Cuba by GDR top leader Erich Honecker.

During his stay in the GDR, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has held talks with Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Gerhard Weiss, who accompanied him yesterday during a visit the Cuban leader paid to an automobile factory.

EVIDENCE ON FORMER NAZIS GIVEN TO WEST BERLIN COURT

AU250914 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Jun 81 p 2

[ADN report on GDR prosecutor general handing over evidence against former fascist lawyers to West Berlin on 23 June]

[Summary] Berlin (ADN)--On 23 June plenipotentiaries of the GDR prosecutor general handed over 853 sheets of judicially certified evidence against former lawyers and prosecutors of the fascist people's court to representatives of the prosecutor general at the Superior Court of Justice for West Berlin. This evidence includes personal documents of Nazi justice and sentences. The GDR prosecutor general handed over comprehensive evidence to the West Berlin judiciary organs on 16 February and 26 March 1981 and has announced further support for the West Berlin criminal procedures, which are directed against 58 former Nazi lawyers.

ABUSERS OF TRANSIT AGREEMENT DETAINED AT DREWITZ

AU251103 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--In the early morning hours of 22 June 1981 GDR security organs caught red-handed and detained Frank Springer and Michael Busch, residents of Berlin (West), at the GDR Drewitz border crossing station. As agents, who were paid by a criminal gang operating from Berlin (West) and the FRG, they participated in subversive actions on the GDR transit routes. Preliminary procedures were instituted and arrest warrants were issued. The car used for the crime--an "Opel Ascona" with license plate B-HL 941--was impounded.

AGENT OF MIERENDORFF GANG SENTENCED TO 8 YEARS

AU271905 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 24 June Suhl Bezirk Court sentenced FRG citizen Bernhard Bichler to 8 years and 6 months imprisonment for crimes under section 105 of the penal code connected with abuse of the transit agreement. The car used for the crime--an "Opel Ascona" with license plate TOEL-L 418--was impounded.

As an agent paid by the criminal Mierendorff Gang, which is controlled by the secret service, and as a close friend of gang leader Kay Mierendorff, with whom he committed comprehensive tax evasions, Bichler participated in subversive actions against the GDR. In accordance with his instructions, he entered the GDR capital of Berlin disguised as a tourist in order to implement his crimes and rudely abused the generous entry and visitor regulations of the GDR. Bichler, who got his orders and instructions from Mierendorff personally in the latter's apartment, actively participated in crimes connected with the abuse of the transit agreement and, in accordance with his orders, left the transit route. In the judicial proceedings it was proven that the car used by the Mierendorff Gang was prepared for the criminal actions by the "Loessl" car repair shop in Bad Toelz (FRG Land Bavaria).

CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONGRATULATES PEOPLE'S POLICE

LD011132 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0228 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jul (ADN)--In a greetings address on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the German people's police, published in Berlin on Wednesday, the SED Central Committee praises the outstanding achievements of the members of the German people's police in shaping advanced socialist society in the GDR. The address, signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, states: "The decisions of the 10th SED Congress placed fresh demands on the consolidation of legitimacy of the socialist state and social order. These arise not least from the exacerbation of the international situation by imperialism's policy of confrontation."

"A high degree of operational readiness and revolutionary vigilance on the part of all organs of the Ministry of the Interior are necessary", it is stressed. "Hostile attacks on our socialist achievements and other crimes must be decisively opposed." Particularly important is operational preventive work against violations of the law.

Protection and traffic police, detectives, members of the transport police, the passport and registration authorities, the fire brigade, prison staff and people's police standby reserves are carrying out their tasks with a high degree of political awareness and practical ability, states the greetings address. The SED Central Committee expresses its thanks to all members of the people's police, other organs of the Ministry of the Interior, civilian employees and voluntary helpers for their selfless service in reliably protecting the workers' and peasants' power.

Perfecting socialist democracy requires encouraging the participation of the workers in strengthening the socialist order of law and consolidating further the relationship of trust between the citizens and their state and its protection and security organs, stresses the Central Committee greetings address.

KADAR IN BORSOD, CALLS CPSU LETTER 'JUSTIFIED'

Officials With Kadar

LD010542 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Janos Kadar has arrived in Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen County. The first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee is accompanied by Laszlo Ballai and Istvan Katona, Central Committee departmental heads, and Laszlo Gyurko, author and National Assembly deputy. Janos Kadar was welcomed at Mezokovesd in the evening by county leaders Karoly Grosz, first secretary of the county party committee, Jozsef Ladanyi, chairman of the county council, Istvan Pataki, chairman of the town party committee and Janos Szilagyi, chairman of the district council.

Grosz Gives County Report

LD011236 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, arrived in Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen County last night. Gyula Bereczky reports on this morning's events:

The report presented to Janos Kadar by Karoly Grosz, first secretary of the Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen County party committee, cannot be described as being without problems and conflicts. The 60-minute briefing included almost all the important issues of political, social and economic life. The most important point is that the political situation in Borsod is calm and well-balanced and the atmosphere is sufficiently good. The majority of the population agree with the party's policies. There is a great and growing interest in political issues, especially questions of economic and foreign policy. Karoly Grosz also informed the first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee that the county's population appraise our economic possibilities in an objective manner. The people have calmly accepted the rise in meat prices. The first secretary of the country party committee added that the more difficult conditions of economic construction work and the unfavorable development of the international situation have a more negative effect on the general atmosphere in the county than earlier.

Janos Kadar thanked Karoly Grosz, first secretary of the Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen county party committee, for the report and said visits and meetings of this kind provided a great deal of help in carrying out his work. The first secretary of the Central Committee said one could acquire knowledge on these occasions which could not be replaced by anything else. Janos Kadar said the Central Committee's view is that the leadership of Borsod county is good and that people living in the county were following the right path and working honestly.

At the time of this broadcast the welcome guest of Borsod County is visiting the Lenin metallurgical plant.

Kadar Says CPSU Right

LD012132 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Correspondent Gyula Bereczky report from Miskolc--live or recorded]

[Text] Janos Kadar spoke this afternoon about general domestic political and international issues. The Central Committee first secretary has been in Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen County since early yesterday evening. A prominent part of his visit was today's party aktiv at which, in addition to Karoly Grosz, first secretary of the county party committee, several people spoke about their work and problems. After this, the 600-member aktiv listened to Janos Kadar.

Speaking about general domestic political issues, the Central Committee first secretary stressed that friend and foe alike know and recognize that the country's domestic political situation is balanced, that our regime is solid, our people united and that, working on the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th congress of our party, we are progressing on the correct, socialist path. Our policy and our program are clear and enjoy the support of the masses. He pointed out that our economic work is closely related to the development of the international situation. We must wrestle with our tasks amid more severe international conditions, that is, the quickening of forces acting against detente and peaceful coexistence, and the economic world situation, which has been grave for years.

Janos Kadar said that certain imperialist circles, by heightening the arms race, are striving to attain a military superiority of strength and that is precisely imperialism which is the main reason why crisis centers have not diminished in various regions of the world. Armament, anti-Sovietism, anticommunism, the attacks against peace—all this is only a search for a way out. This is how the capitalists think they can get out of their insoluble problems

He expressed his conviction that the forces of war would not gain the upper hand. The present heightened situation will be only temporary and the world will return to normalized interstate relations because there is no other way. The forces of socialism, progress and peace, and sober-minded bourgeois politicians, together represent a greater force than those who incite tension, those believers in warring conflicts, the MSZMP Central Committee first secretary said in his Miskolc speech today. He pointed out: We follow the slogan of socialism, of peace, and we also have the requisite force: I am thinking of the USSR, the united forces of the socialist community, of the member states of the Warsaw Pact. Our standpoint is well known, Janos Kadar said: Equal security, at a lower level of armament, for everybody!

The Central Committee first secretary spoke about the Polish situation and recalled that our party, in its communique issued on its June session, took a stand with regard to the Polish situation. It considered the CPSU Central Committee's letter addressed to the PZPR Central Committee as justified, correct in principle, and timely.

A festive dinner, which the PPF's county committee gave in honor of Janos Kadar and the leading personalities of the county's political, economic and social life, ended a short while ago.

'Poland Is Not for Sale'

LD020438 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Report on speech by Janos Kadar at Miskolc, 1 July, by unidentified reporter]

[Excerpt] The first secretary of the Central Committee dealt with the important issues of the country's internal life. He stressed that our greatest strength is the political maturity of our workers and that socialist national unity has developed. He spoke about our achievements, which are irreversible and which we will defend. He noted that industry, in spite of problems, is on the right path. Agriculture has reached a high standard. Janos Kadar also touched on the increase in meat prices. In our circumstances, it was unavoidable, he said, that prices should become real prices; because if they do not, then we hide ourselves from the realities of life.

Speaking about the international situation, he stressed that its main characteristic is the heightening of tension. In connection with Poland, Janos Kadar said: The Poles should find a socialist solution.

However, imperialism must realize that Poland is not for sale. On the whole, it can be said, the Central Committee first secretary emphasized, that the basic achievements of detente still exist, and we trust that tension will only be temporary, that the forces of war will not prevail. Janos Kadar ended his speech as follows:

[Begin recording] Our task is to work for consistent implementation of tasks determined at the party's 12th congress. We, our party, depend on the masses. In another respect, we pursue our policy of alliance, and in our opinion we want to work together with every really honest and decent Hungarian patriot, for that more beautiful, new world which we have imagined. Socialist Hungary is not a country where only communists will live. It will be the home of every Hungarian person and everyone will have a place there, but everyone has a duty to contribute and also to take his own share in constructing for the community the new and more beautiful future and in further improving the country. Our principled stand is our patriotism and our internationalism.

Now, we ourselves, we communists, taking into consideration the daily experience of party work, but also our allies who sympathize with us, no matter where they work, as well as our friends outside the party, have a duty to take an open stand on the side of our socialist truth and endeavors, and to decisively reject positions which oppose them or the maneuvers and steps which thwart them. [end recording]

MAGYAR HIRLAP ON GENERAL CZINEGE'S SFRY VISIT

AU011830 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 30 Jun 81 p 4

[Unattributed report: The People's Army Delegation Has Returned Home From Yugoslavia"]

[Text] The delegation of the Hungarian People's Army led by Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of national defense, which, at the invitation of Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, SFRY federal secretary for national defense, paid an official, friendly visit to the neighboring country, concluded its program.

Our military delegation visited several units of the Yugoslav People's Army, at which it acquainted itself with the military and political training of the Armed Forces.

At talks held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the parties participating in the talks reviewed issues concerning the two socialist countries and their armed forces. Agreement was reached in several areas on continuing and expanding the cooperation already in existence between the Hungarian and Yugoslav People's Armies.

Our minister of national defense placed flowers of reverence at the tomb of Josip Broz Tito. The delegation laid a wreath at the memorial to the heroes killed in action for the liberation of Belgrade.

Army Gen Lajos Czinege was received by Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency.

The Hungarian People's Army delegation returned to Budapest Sunday afternoon.

KOROM RECEIVES VISITING CUBAN CDR DELEGATION

LD020624 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 30 Jun (MTI)--Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, received on Tuesday the delegation of the Committees for the Protection of the Cuban Revolution (CDR), headed by Armando Acosta Cordeiro, alternate member of the Cuban Communist Party Political Committee and secretary general of CDR. The delegation is currently staying in Hungary at the invitation of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front.

During the meeting marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the sides exchanged views on the experiences of socialist building and current issues of international life.

CUBAN GENERAL ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

FL020041 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Brig Gen William Galvez, chairman of Cuba's Patriotic Military Commission, arrived today in Budapest at the head of a delegation in response to an invitation from the Hungarian national defense association.

LAZAR RECEIVES VISITING FRG LABOR MINISTER

LD012126 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 1 Jul (MTI)--Dr Herbert Ehrenberg, federal minister of labour and social welfare of the Federal Republic of Germany, and his suite arrived on an official visit in Hungary Wednesday at the invitation of labour minister Dr Ferenc Trethon. They are to discuss topical labour matters of mutual concern.

Herbert Ehrenberg was received by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, as well as by Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

LAZAR, DELEGATION DEPART FOR SOFIA CEMA MEETING

LD012117 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 1 Jul (MTI)--A Hungarian delegation, headed by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, left for Sofia on Wednesday to attend the 35th session of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance. The delegation includes Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the HSWP CC; Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvegi, president of the National Planning Office; Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, Hungary's permanent representative to the CMEA; Lajos Mehes, Ministry of Industry, and Janos Nagy, state secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

GYENES RECEIVES SRV'S VACATIONING NGUYEN VAN LINH

LD020612 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Budapest, 30 Jun (MTI)--Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, received on Tuesday Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Political Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party CC, who is spending his holiday in Hungary.

BRIEFS

PLANNING OFFICE APPOINTMENTS--With simultaneous recognition of their merits, the Hungarian Council of Ministers has relieved from their posts Ferenc Biro, vice president of the National Planning Office, because of another important commission, and Laszlo Horvath, vice president of the National Planning Office, because of his retirement. The Hungarian Presidential Council has decorated Laszlo Horvath with the Red Banner of Labor Medal. Robert Cravero and Bela Czendes were appointed vice presidents of the National Planning Office. [Budapest MTI in English 2753 GMT 27 Jun 81 LD]

CSSR FINANCE MINISTER'S VISIT--CSSR Finance Minister Leopold Ler paid an official visit to our country on Monday. With his host, Istvan Hetenyi, minister of financial affairs, they reviewed topical aspects of Hungarian-Czechoslovak economic and financial relations. The Czechoslovak finance minister had talks with Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi, chairman of the National Planning Office, and met with Peter Veress, deputy minister of foreign trade. The talks were attended by Vaclav Moravec, Czechoslovakia's ambassador in Budapest. Leopold Ler departed our country on Monday. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Jun 81 p 5 AU]

OLSZOWSKI ATTENDS PARTY MEETING AT WARSAW FACTORY

LD012250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] In the Kasprzak radio works in Warsaw yesterday there was held for the first time in several years a meeting of the basic party organisation. This organization numbers 900 members and candidates. In the seventies such general meetings were discouraged. The basic party organization concerned itself with working out a joint program which the Kasprzak factory's delegate, (?senior foreman) Jozef (Jaczewski), is to present at the ninth extraordinary party congress. Stefan Olszowski took part in the meeting and gave a very high evaluation of the essential themes of the meeting and of the propositions voged by its participants.

PZPR'S GRABSKI ADDRESSES 25 JUNE POZNAN CONFERENCE

AU011030 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jun 81 p 2

[Henryk Heller and Marek Jurkowicz report on speech by Tadeusz Grabski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 25 June accountability-election conference of the Poznan Voivodship PZPR Committee--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Speaking in the discussion, T. Grabski said that the 2-day Poznan conference, which at times assumed a dramatic character, had confirmed the general complicated situation of the precongress campaign. That situation has been created by society's mistrust in the party and by the party's mistrust in its leadership, especially its central leadership.

At the same time, hopes are rising that the coming congress will fulfill many social expectations by adopting a program to guarantee a solution to the crisis and to create the institutional guarantees against another crisis, deformations and distortions of socialism. The deteriorating economic situation, which is intensifying the difficulties of people's lives, helps to worsen social moods.

At the same time, the political situation is deteriorating, and external and internal factors are posing threats to the socialist system. THE MANIFESTATION OF DESTABILIZATION UNDERMINES POLAND'S CREDIBILITY AS A PARTNER OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY. The reconstruction and maintenance of our credibility will determine whether Poland is a strong element of the socialist community. The 11th Central Committee Plenum, whose decisions reflect the resolution to continue renewal, gave a profound appraisal of those issues. The plenum's resolutions, which stressed most strongly the threat to the socialist system, have become a directive for all party echelons and members. The attitude to those resolutions and active participation in their implementation are the necessary proof of PZPR membership. The plenum backed the CPSU Central Committee letter to our Central Committee. The letter speaks of Polish-Soviet friendship as a foundation of our country's security and as a favorable premise for our country's development. Our entire party has received the Soviet comrades' letter with understanding.

THAT IS WHY WE MUST DO EVERYTHING TO EXTINGUISH THE ESCALATION OF ANTI-SOVIETISM IN OUR COUNTRY, FANNED BY IRRESPONSIBLE ELEMENTS. WE MUST RESOLUTELY COUNTER VARIOUS LEAFLETS AND PAMPHLETS THAT BACK THAT ESCALATION. Their authors are playing dangerously with the Polish people's interests. Comrade T. Grabski discussed the precongress campaign and conferences to date and pointed out that they had produced stimulating manifestations in the form of invigorated party life as well as interesting proposals and desiderata, which help enrich the party's achievements.

At the same time, negative manifestations are asserting themselves, and one of them is the ever decreasing share of workers in the elected bodies of authority and a certain ideological disarray within the party.

We are witnessing a weakening of the functioning and authority of state power, a decrease in social discipline and the appearance of dangers to public order.

T. GRABSKI DEVOTED MUCH ATTENTION TO THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC SITUATION AND TO THE SIGNIFICANCE OF COAL PRODUCTION AND EXPORT FOR THE EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THAT SITUATION. While respecting the decision on a 5-day week in mining, he said, it is necessary to organize work for 6 days. We must also make enormous efforts to improve the food situation in Silesia, where food shortages are no less than dramatic. Food is the key to coal production, and coal determines the halting of the economic crisis. T. Grabski also answered questions from the floor.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES DEFENSE MINISTRY CONFERENCE

AU011310 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 29 Jun 81 p 2

[Report on speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Politburo member, premier and minister of national defense, at the 28 June Warsaw session of the accountability-election conference of the PZPR organization of the central institutions of the Ministry of National Defense]

[Text] W. Jaruzelski stressed the importance of the conference, whose participants serve in the institutions that set out the main tasks for the Armed Forces. He expressed the hope that the proposals and suggestions put forward during the conference will be acted upon in the Armed Forces and will help strengthen the country's defense. He also stressed the need to see the country's difficult situation against the background of the external threat, saying that Poland is now a place of a particular confrontation between the world of socialism and the world of capitalism.

Speaking of the role of the Armed Forces in overcoming the crisis, W. Jaruzelski drew attention to the fact that the Armed Forces enjoy a tremendous authority among the people, as attested to inter alia by the fact that, compared with the past, many professional soldiers receive civil mandates from party organizations and are elected to many leading party branches. This trust is a great treasure house we must not waste. It obliges every soldier to cultivate highly moral and patriotic attitudes. The people value the Armed Forces because of their ideological integrity, cohesion and discipline. W. Jaruzelski also stressed the great merits of the Armed Forces' party-political apparatus in fostering those values.

W. Jaruzleski dedicated much attention to the friendship and brotherhood-in-arms between the Polish People's Armed Forces and the Soviet Army, based on the community of ideas and the blood shed in the war. He said inter alia that Poland's place among the socialist states and allied, partnerlike credibility are of enormous significance for the country's future. Most people understand and appreciate that that credibility determines peace, security, inviolability of borders and, especially today, Soviet economic assistance. The 38 years of our common ties with the Soviet Army have produced among our soldiers a natural state of people-to-people friendship and brotherhood. Precisely this has come to the surface, following the CPSU letter to our party, which was received with complete understanding as assistance in a difficult situation.

In conclusion W. Jaruzelski said that the Polish soldiers, who have supplied so many proofs of their patriotism and dedication, will again be equal to their tasks and will actively help extricate the country from its crisis.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY INTERVIEWS SIWAK ON PARTY ISSUES

AU011253 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 27-28 Jun 81 pp 1, 3

[Jacek Mojkowski interview with Albin Siwak, Central Committee candidate member and brigade leader of the KBM-Wschod construction plant in Warsaw: "Is Siwak Made of Marble?"--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] You have negatively spoken about ZYCIE WARSZAWY on several occasions. Why do you dislike us?

[Answer] But I like ZYCIE WARSZAWY. If I have said anything negative about it, then it applied to some individual article and not to the paper as such.

[Question] What about your proposal at the 11th Central Committee Plenum concerning Andrzej Werblan?

[Answer] I proposed that Andrzej Werblan be excluded from the Central Committee on behalf of 24 party organizations of the Warsaw steel combine and the Higher School of Social Sciences, and on the strength of resolutions adopted by many party meetings. I bear Werblan no personal grudge, because I do not even know him, but I had to make that proposal, otherwise those who had instructed me to do so would later on say: Siwak, we had told you to do it, but you conked out!

[Question] What about the atmosphere at the 11th plenum?

[Answer] As always, the plenum voiced criticism. But when Grabski began to speak everything began to seethe. Where I was sitting some people had tears in their eyes, some dropped their heads and some catapulted themselves from their seats and swore like hell. One member jumped to his feet and tugged at his shirt so the buttons tumbled to the floor.

[Question] Does Siwak possess a monopoly in the Central Committee with regard to using the so-called workers' voice?

[Answer] No. I always speak for myself and for those I represent. It is true that at times I speak emotionally and get carried away, but such are the times, and it is difficult to be cool when the country is blowing its top. People spend hours at meetings pouring out buckets of complaints so you become dizzy. After that, when I attend a plenum I explode, veritably explode.

[Question] They say that someone is behind you and uses you to attack various issues....

[Answer] I have heard such things, but how can I convince you that no one was or is behind me? If I have made some errors then it was my own fault. I was ignorant, or my nerves failed or my mind went blank, but I am not a fellow who succumbs.

[Question] What do you talk about with people at meetings?

[Answer] At every meeting I warn them: Listen, Siwak is a worker so my views can be specific. In response to that people say that it is precisely a worker's view they want. As a rule I answer questions, various questions, but mostly those about the first secretary of the party, Central Committee members as well as the composition, powers and commitment of the Central Committee. They also ask whether the Central Committee is healthy or sick.

[Question] Is it healthy?

[Answer] It is most fortunate that not much time is left before the congress. A whole bevy of former secretaries, deputies and ministers are useless members of this Central Committee.

[Question] What is your program?

[Answer] To ensure that life is really good in Poland, no matter what body you belong to, and that our wives no longer have to wait in those damned lines.

[Question] Your method of political struggle smacks of a boxer's crude tactics of blindly charging the opponent.

[Answer] It is true that I charge like a battering ram, and this is what costs me most. Many people in the party and in Solidarity dislike me because I attack "by name." They spat at me in Katowice. They say I am coarse and rough. But what should I be? My construction brigade is the largest in the country--60 men with various personalities. Some will respond to polite instructions and some you have to address several times and throw them a few "fucks" ["job"] before they understand. I do not deny that after a few years of that they call you a bully.

[Question] Why do people turn in their party cards?

[Answer] They cannot come to terms with the fact that people with dirty hands are still members of the same party. Besides, many people hold different views on many issues. For example, there are members with whom I would not like to be in the same party. Some of them say: What do we need the USSR and our Army for? We have friends in the West. Things will be better when we strike an accord with the Germans. If a party member makes light of reality then he should leave the party.

[Question] Is there unity in the party?

[Answer] No. I attend meetings and I know. For example, someone mounts the rostrum and says: Comrade Siwak, listen to me and relay the following problems to the top. I record those problems and nod that I will do as bidden. Another fellow mounts the rostrum and says that his predecessor is moonstruck and I should not trust him. Soon a third fellow begins to speak and says that he has been 30 years in the party and that only he is able to tell me the truth. I ask you: How wise can I be?

[Question] They say that it was Solidarity that enabled you to speak up.

[Answer] The eighth congress and the 15th trade union plenum documents--the latter of June 1980--show that I then spoke about dachas, Minister Glazur and the thieves in the party. I said that the fuse was burning and we were sitting on a powder keg. I ask you, where was Solidarity then?

[Question] You say this about Solidarity: All they want to do is to take and share, but they do not care about work.

[Answer] First you have to produce so you can share what has been produced.

[Question] What about your future?

[Answer] No change. I will continue as a construction worker, but if people trust me and elect me to some function I will do social work for them to the best of my ability. I can see no other career for me. You may not believe it, but I am really in love with construction work.

[Question] Siwak, a man of marble?

[Answer] It is up to you what you call me--a Siwak of marble or of mud or of something else....

PZPR CONGRESS PREPARATIONS ENTER FINAL STAGE

LD021054 Warsaw PAP in English 0842 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Jul (PAP)--The party-wide election campaign and the recent session of the central team of delegates to the 9th congress being over, preparations for the highest party forum have now entered the final, very brief stage.

A lot of matters still need (?sorting) out in addition to formal or organizational questions. Most important now is to piece together well drafts of documents for the congress [word indistinct] to be handed to the delegates. Work is well advanced on such documents as the congress program resolution, resolution on the centenary of the Polish workers' movement, and the congress resolution not yet entitled: what do we stand for and what do we oppose, what are we striving for. The PUWP draft statute is also widely discussed and discussions in party organizations and by delegates' teams on the drafts now being prepared still produce new postulates (?and) suggestions, to such documetns as the report on the state of the economy and the government programme of economic stabilization, directions of the economic reform, statistical materials and information.

In keeping with the schedule of preparations for the congress, sessions of voivodship delegates' teams are being held following the session of the central delegates' team.

Party members at their meetings discuss the outcome of the just concluded party election, report and programme conferences. Among the delegates to the 9th PUWP Congress are 524 party activists including first secretaries and secretaries of the PUWP committees.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS PRECONGRESS DISCUSSION

LD011548 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Jul (PAP)--The 9th congress is being prepared by the entire party. This is not a slogan, but a fact of considerable political weight testifying to the return to the Leninist principles governing such basic matters as creation of the party programme with the participation of all PUWP links and members, says TRYBUNA LUDU today.

The daily goes on: The Monday meeting of the congress delegates' central team approved a procedure which will form the foundation of the congress debate regulations. This is an important matter, not just a formal requirement, unlike previous congresses. This one will be a truly working congress. This is why care has been taken to enable every delegate to make a contribution to the debate. The schedule will allow every voivodship and party milieu to present its viewpoints, evaluations and programme proposals. The formula already tested at plenary and theme-group meetings will allow the largest possible number of delegates to take the floor in the congress debate.

The concern to ensure the broadest possible access to the congress debate is not an aim in itself. The congress discussion, not just the adopted documents, should be the achievement of the congress as well. It is going to reflect the party opinion on matters of the most crucial importance for the party itself, the country and the nation. The evaluations provided by the discussion will form the foundation of the party policy for the years immediately ahead.

PAP has learned from the PUWP CC Organizational Department that the party voivodship and works' conferences have elected a total of 1964 delegates to the 9th congress.

'FRATERNAL' BLOC ALLIES STEP UP PRESSURE ON KANIA

PM010935 Paris LE FIGARO in French 26 Jun 81 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Pressures From the 'Fraternal Countries'"]

[Text] Warsaw--Mr Kania is now having to face a new phase of action by the "fraternal countries" to exert pressure on the Polish party--pressure which is growing as the date fixed for the congress approaches. Indeed after the letter sent to the Polish party by the Soviets 2 weeks ago, Mr Kania has just received three more letters of the same type sent by Mr Husak, Mr Kadar, and Mr Zhivkov, the leaders of the Czechoslovak, Hungarian, and Bulgarian parties. As was seen at the party conference in Poznan on Wednesday and Thursday, these new pressures have sparked off increased virulence from the "hardliners." They have also enabled Mr Kania to show greater firmness and to confirm his great skill maneuvering.

The precise content of the letters from the "fraternal countries" is a well-kept secret. However circles close to the Central Committee indicate that although they obviously follow the same line as the Soviet party's letter, Mr Zhivkov's is fairly predictably [peu curieusement] the most moderate, while that of Mr Husak who signed a friendship treaty with the Afghan Karmal only on Wednesday--how magnificently symbolic!--is much harsher than Mr Brezhnev's missive. However it was the content of the Hungarian Kadar's message which was considered most disappointing and most disturbing in Warsaw--in fact its harshness was unexpected from that quarter.

Moreover, a subtle gradation was observed in the way in which those letters were sent. The Bulgarians sent a Central Committee secretary to Warsaw, the Hungarians only sent the Central Committee foreign section chief while the Czechoslovak Ambassador to Poland openly handed over Mr Husak's missive. It is thought that Mr Honecker has also sent a letter to Mr Kania or will do so very shortly.

This new escalation in the pressure being exerted on the Polish party has increased the combativeness of the Central Committee "hardliners" on the eve of a new plenum (the 12th) which is to take place next week. Mr Grabski, a Politiburo member and leader of the dogmatic group, who strongly opposed Mr Kania at the last plenum, first succeeded in forming a new "party forum" at Poznan which is just as inflexible as the Katowice forum.

Second, Mr Grabski fought all day Wednesday to make the Poznan conference agree to include four people put forward by the Politburo on the list of candidates for delegates to the party congress. First the conference finally adopted a document stating that only the region's elected representatives should figure on the list of candidates for the congress but that "as an extraordinary measure" and to satisfy Mr Kania it agreed to accept the four people recommended by the Politburo. Mr Grabski then thanked the delegates in a statement which was received in icy silence. Nonetheless it seems that the four "outsiders" in any case have very little chance of being elected.

The first secretary must have thoroughly enjoyed the call for help from Mr Grabski, who had demanded his departure at the recent plenum. Similarly he allowed himself the pleasure of going to Katowice yesterday with General Jaruzelski to save the position of Mr Zabinski, another Politburo hardliner, who was only reelected to his post of voivodship first secretary thanks to Mr Kania's support. This skill further strengthens the party leader's chances of stressing [appuyer] the gratitude they owe him and continuing to oppose him. [sentence as published]

PZPR CONTROL COMMISSION STATEMENT ON KATOWICE FORUM

LD012258 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Statement of the PZPR Central Control Commission on the Katowice Forum published by the PZPR newspaper TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA in Katowice; date of publication not given]

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Jul (PAP)--In connection with the address by the participants of the Katowice Party Forum to the Central Party Control Commission and the materials which were brought on behalf of the forum to public notice, the Presidium of the Central Party Control Commission feels obliged to stress that the documents and their contents have been given unexpected publicity. This has been caused, in particular, by the fact of the publication of numerous reports, resolutions and decisions of primary party organizations, which refer critically to the forum's documents, most often without discussing the views represented in them.

In the party and the country in recent months many different discussion clubs and forums have been formed. (?Consequently), the Central Party Control Commission has (?virtually) no possibility of taking up a position with regard to all the views represented at them. However, in connection with the broad and diverse political reprecussions evoked by the declaration of the Katowice Party Forum, and in connection with the different ways it was publicized and the divergences in press, radio and television commentaries, which more often than not gave a one-sided and negative interpretation of the content of these documents, and in connection with the widespread distribution of the resolutions by the authors themselves, which evoked certain feelings and emotions, the Presidium of the Central Party Control Commission states the following:

The Presidium of the Central Party Control Commission expresses the conviction that the appraisals and views contained in the documents of the Katowice Party Forum, though in certain formulations and conclusions debatable and controversial, were dictated in our view by the concern and anxiety of the comrades regarding the socialist character of renewal of the party and by the wish to defend it from attacks by antisocialist forces.

The Presidium of the Central Party Control Commission considers that the position of the comrades comes within the bounds of party spirit, since the debates taking place and the documents drawn up by the forum did not bear the character of factional activity. The forum acted with the agreement of and under the [auspices of] the voivodship party organization. The fact that the comrades submitted to party discipline and fully recognized the principle of democratic centralism in suspending their activities is evidence of their political responsibility.

However, the Presidium of the Central Party Control Commission considers it apt to note that any discussions concerning vital party issues should always and everywhere be conducted at gatherings of primary party organizations, meetings of party organs and at aktiv conferences convened for this purpose by the appropriate party committees, in accordance with the internal structure laid down by the PZPR charter. We consider that after the extraordinary congress of the party this principle will be complied with absolutely.

[Signed] Wladyslaw Kruczek, chairman

WALESA DISSOCIATES SOLIDARITY FROM ANTI-SOVIET ACTS

LD012156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission, met the workforce of a tobacco industry factory during his visit to Krakow today. He then met members of workers' committees from other factories in Krakow, Tarnow and Nowy Sacz. He also took part in a meeting with members of Solidarity in the main market square in Krakow.

In his statements Lech Walesa stressed the need for internal unity in Solidarity which is having to function in the complicated conditions, which are different than a year ago, of an economic crisis. Replying to numerous questions he discussed, among other things, the course of the elections in Solidarity, the implementation of agreements and the effects of his trips abroad.

The chairman of Solidarity warned against attempts to smash and manipulate the union by pseudo-activists. He resolutely dissociated himself, and on behalf of Solidarity, from any attempts whatsoever which are aimed at provocation and damaging the good Polish-Soviet relations. He also appealed that the unions should intensify their control over speculation and the black market and the production and distribution of market goods.

PROTRACTING UNION DEBATE NOT SOCIALLY ADVISABLE

LD012350 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 1 Jul 81

["Unexpected Solidarity's Reaction" by PAP commentator Egueniusz Guz]

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Jul (PAP)--During the last meeting between Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski and the Presidium of the Solidarity National Consultative Commission, the union representatives expressed the view that the draft laws on censorship, trade unions, state enterprises and workers' self-government, already submitted to the Sejm, still do not meet the Solidarity's expectations. They also maintain that the two latter draft laws were not consulted with the union and there is no hurry with putting the laws throughthe Sejm anyway.

Let us start with the last statement. It is surprising that there should be no reason for [words indistinct] no one should (?be reminded) that public opinion--especially Solidarity--kept on admonishing and prompting the government to step up work on these laws. The authorities were accused of sluggishness and now, when the matters in question are drawing to an (?end) it turns (?out) that there is ample time and that nothing much will happen if the laws are further delayed.

The government has made it clear that it does not intend to speed up the Sejm's legislative work artificially, but it seems evident that adopting the waiting attitude automatically delays the results of the Sejm's work at least for another few months. This, in turn, means that the period of transitory legislation and waiting will grow and it will do little to give the country the stability it needs so much.

The claim that these two draft laws were not consulted with Solidarity is not precise and therefore was staunchly rejected by the government as unfounded. The draft laws were broadly consulted with public opinion. The texts were sent out to all the trade unions and comments came in from Solidarity branches round the country as well.

One point comes to mind: In international practice it is difficult to find examples of the social factor being taken into account and consulted by governments on a broader scope than it is being done in Poland at present. An example: The Gdansk agreements made it the government [word indistinct] to prepare the draft law on censorship. The government, however, agreed to consider individual [word indistinct] as well.

Finally, the claim that the drafts are not up to the standards set by Solidarity and that therefore there is no need to finish the legislation works at the moment, put forth by Solidarity's press spokesman after the meeting with Deputy Prime Minister Rakowski, implies that the drafts need some kind of union acceptation--a thing which the government is (?not) legally obliged to seek.

The government, not the union, presents the drafts to the Sejm and there are no [words indistinct] satisfactory to all social groups. Stretching the debate ad infinitum when the country is tired of discussions and short on action does not seem to be socially advisable.

SUPREME COURT REVIEWS NSZZ REGISTRATION APPLICATIONS

LD011328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Two appeal cases were heard on 30 June by the Supreme Court in Warsaw concerning the registration of NSZZ Solidarity of Ziemia Dobrzynka and Kujawy with headquarters in Makowiec village, which in practice encompasses Wloclawek Voivodship, and operates under the same name as the trade union of private farmers in Walbrzych Voivodship with headquarters in Zabkowice Slaskie. The Supreme Court, presided over by judge Eligiusz Brzezinski, has annuled the decision of the voivodship court, which in autumn 1980 rejected the application due to a lack of legal grounds, and has decided to submit both applications for reexamination.

EPISCOPATE, SOLIDARITY FARMERS HOLD WARSAW MEETING

LD020730 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1815 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] The press office of the Episcopate of Poland has let it be known that today, 1 July 1981, a meeting was held in Warsaw between representatives of the Episcopate of Poland--Bishops Bronislaw Dabrowski, Jan Michalski, Wladyslaw Miziolek, Boleslaw Pylak and Ignacy Tokarczuk--and a delegation of the National Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers, including Chairman Jan Kulaj and (Andrzej Chalupnik), (Jozef Chwala), Gabriel Janowski and (Henryk Trebacz). Taking part in the meeting was Father Alojzy Orszulik, deputy secretary of the Episcopate of Poland and director of the press office of the Episcopate.

During the meeting, the representatives of the private farmers presented the current problems facing the union and its plans for the future. The principles governing further contacts between the Episcopate and the union were also discussed.

SOCIALIST YOUTH UNION COUNCIL HOLDS FIRST PLENUM

LD020834 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] The Union of Socialist Polish Youth Council of Working Youth has elected its chairman at its first plenary session in Warsaw. He is (Jaroslaw Klima), vice chairman of the union's Central Board.

During the session, the stance of the Council of Working Youth on the draft laws submitted to the Sejm in June, particularly on the self-government of workforces at state enterprises and on state enterprises themselves, was one of the points emphasized. It was stressed that the drafts pertaining to the economic reform should be examined in a comprehensive manner and that the reform itself should be radical in nature and should take place over a short period of time. In defining its stance on implementing the right to work, the Council of Working Youth expresses resolute opposition to the practice used when workers are laid off, of accepting the criterion of the number of years spent at work as the main element in assessing workers.

SZCZECIN 'CHOKED' WITH GRAIN; SHIPS NOT UNLOADED

LD012234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] PAP reports today that Szczecin port is again choked with grain. The port's elevator which takes 50,000 tons of grain at one time, is already full and is not receiving ships with grain.

Meanwhile, there are 14 grain ships in port, belonging to domestic and foreign shipowners, only 3 of which are being unloaded. The main reason is the lack of a distribution list. The vessels' stay is an additional burden on our country's foreign exchange account and disorganizes the work of the port. At the same time many bakeries in Szczecin are cutting back on the amount of bread baked, giving as the reason a shortage of flour.

So much for the PAP news bulletin, which headed the item: Did We Have To Buy That Grain?

The grain is bought by the ROLIMPEX foreign trade central agency on order for the Ministry of Food Industry and Purchase. ROLIMPEX says: At this moment there are in the port only 50,000 tons of grain. Normally there are 200,000-250,000 tons and this can be unloaded on schedule. The reason for the present choking of Szczecin is the lack of a distribution list. The ministry has not provided one, or, to be precise, the central grain and milling industry agency and its subordinate grain import-export distribution plant, ZOZIE for short. At the central agency they say: All the time ZOZIE has been so-called receiving address instructions, that is specific directions as to where the grain is to be transported. But it has to be transported by train, which is the province of the Ministry of Transportation. But the Ministry of Transportation would much prefer the trains to be so-called march-route trains, that is to say shuttle trains, with all the freight trucks loaded with grain, going to one place and subsequently returning to the port. ZOZIE and the central agency would prefer there to be groups of two, five or six wagons which could travel to smaller buildings. (?Experts) at large elevators worked non-stop through the first 5 months of this year, because the poor harvest last year meant that a very large amount of grain had to be imported. June is the final deadline by which those great elevators should have been checked and overhauled before the next harvest, which is, after all, approaching.

The dispatch of grain by groups of freight trucks direct to mills throughout the country, where flour can be made on the spot, would ease the burden on the huge storehouses and [words indistinct]. The Ministry of Transportation has, however, a firm preference for shuttle trains. Groups of freight trucks traveling throughout the country have to be collected together again afterwards and brought back to the port, which is awkward.

We could go on citing the arguments of the interested parties. We will return to this issue tomorrow. For today, a final point: We understand that each ministry has its good reasons, but to understand [words indistinct]. We remind you that Szczecin is choking with grain; flour is made from grain; bread is made from flour, bread which we know is in short supply.

BANK OFFICIAL VIEWS INCOMES, SUPPLIES IMBALANCE

LD012144 Warsaw PAP in English 2029 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Jul (PAP)--The lack of equilibrium between the population's incomes and the market deliveries of goods is worsening, 1st vice-president of the National Bank of Poland Stanislaw Nieckarz told PAP.

The present boost in the population's incomes, unprecedented over scores of years, and a simultaneous profound breakdown of production growth rate have previously resulted in a major breakdown of the market.

In the first six months of the year the moneys paid from the wages fund were by on (?a whole) higher than last year. The only factor of the growth of this fund were (?pay raises), as employment grew by a mere 0.3 percent and labour productivity decreased. A growth in the wages fund is not accompanied by growing production, which fell by 12 percent during the first six months.

Social welfare benefits (chiefly pensions) were bigger by 27.5 percent.

Deliveries of home-produced and imported goods to the consumer market were by a mere 0.5 per cent higher in the first six months of this year compared to 1980. Retail sales grew by 8.7 per cent, which shows that Poles consume more than they produce and import: drawing on reserves.

The step increase in the population's incomes combined with inadequate possibilities of upending on goods and services resulted in a further growth in savings; 150,000 million zlotys poured during the first six months to savings accounts and home safes. On the average, people save about 15.4 per cent of their current incomes compared to 6.1 per cent a year ago. These savings are to a large extent a reflection of the scarcity of goods available on the market.

The situation requires categorically that all raises in pay and (the) types of remuneration be immediately halted. Decisions on price increases concerning certain foodstuffs and services should be taken quickly (providing due compensation). A rigorous monitoring of the implementation of decisions on the mothballing of some investment projects is necessary as is further mothballing of projects which cannot be completed on time.

Banks will impose rigorous financial restrictions on those enterprises whose production does not sell.

JOURNALISTS COMMENT ON ECONOMIC STRATEGY

LD011030 Warsaw PAP in English 0837 GMT 1 Jul 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Jul (PAP)--Krzysztof Krauss wrote in the PUWP newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU today that the PUWP statutes which are to be adopted at the 9th congress should mirror "the party's responsibility for economic strategy of the socialist state, in which the party plays the leading role taking upon its shoulders the duty to share the basic assumptions of this strategy with consultation and active participation of the entire society as well as to continuously supervise the implementation of the strategic assumptions in everyday practice of management.

"When I emphasize the inspiring and supervising role of the party in all the walks of the country's life, including economy, I mean [word indistinct] and supervising function implemented through constitutional organs of authority, from down upwards.

"The party, if it is a representation of the leading social forces, if (its prestige) rests on close ties with the community, has then the necessary power to ensure on these constitutional planes the fullfilment of its leading political role. It may play this role also in economy--a role understood as acting by political means," stated the TRYBUNA LUDU colomnist.

Anayzing the lines of Poland's economic reform, now in the making, ZYCIE WARSZAWY's Krzysztof Mostowicz wrote today a chance for moving out from the crisis lies in the opening of Polish economy, yet in the context of relations with the socialist countries. This linkage is, nonetheless, indispensable not only for our Warsaw Treaty allies and CMEA partners but it is also necessary for Poland. It is unquestionable that our future development lays with the alliance with the socialist states.

"The duty to come out with proposals for the realization fo Polish obligations to our socialist partners falls today on Poland. The Polish society has the hope that at the 35th CMEA session Premier Jaruzelski will put forth creative proposals that would not miss the expectations cherished by the Polish public opinion and, at the same time, could be subjected to an in-depth analysis and consideration by our partners.

"The presentation of an economic programme that would reach beyond the Polish backyard" is just that what everybody expects from the Poles, stated the journalist.

DRAFT BILL ON WORKERS' SELF-GOVERNMENT OUTLINED

LD301004 Warsaw PAP in English 0814 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jun (PAP)--The draft laws on the status of state enterprise and crews' self-government, now under preparations, as well as reorganization of the central bodies of state administration mark the beginning of the economic reform in Poland. The appropriate legal solutions in a sense will determine the further course of the economic reform and its shape. The conception of basing the activity of the economic units on self-governance of the crews, as expressed in a separate bill on self-government, occupies a particular place in the (?project for reform).

In keeping with the spirit of the Polish Constitution, the bill provides that participation in the management of a state enterprise is the right and duty of the entire crew. This is why the authors of the bill are suggesting regulations which will guarantee full representation of the crew, all its links and employees. Unlike the 1958 law on conferences of workers' self-government, participation in the workers' self-government bodies of political, trade union and social organizations operating in the enterprise is not envisaged in the new bill. These organizations, beginning with the Polish United Workers' Party up to the trade unions, will nominate as representatives in the self-government members who have won the confidence and support of the entire crew by geneally accepted equal methods.

The role and status of the workers' self-government in the state enterprise will be determined by its powers of which the right to adopt basic resolutions will be of the greatest significance.

This will concern the appointment of the managing director, approval of the long-term and annual production plan, endorsement of the annual report and balance sheet, of investment projects paid for with the enterprise's own means, formulation of its statute and the statute of the crew self-government, in addition to the creation or closure of production units and installations and use of the factory newssheets and public address systems. Moreover, the provision stating that the crew's council has the right and duty to express opinions and answer questions asked by the director of the enterprise and its supervisory organ will be of great importance for the functioning of the enterprise. Last but not least, the workers' self-government will have the right to appoint permanent and temporary commissions to solve or clarify specific problems. Specialists from the outside could be invited by the self-government as experts to serve in these commissions.

The self-government bill being prepared by the Commission for the Economic Reform for the neatest Sejm session suggests a number of ways of appointing the state enterprise's director. The main principle common in all these proposals is the requirement that the appointee must enjoy the full confidence and support of the crew he will direct. In the light of the above provisions, the workers' self-government about to come into operation promises to be an institution expressing the will of the crew and acting in the interest of the enterprise as a common workplace of all who are connected with that enterprise.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ADDRESSES FOREIGN POLICY

LD012230 Warsaw PAP in English 2044 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw 1 July (PAP)--Speaking before the Sejm (parliamentary) Foreign Affairs Committee today, Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Marian Dobrosielski stated that this country's internal development does not proceed in isolation from the world events. Poland's difficult internal issues may be solved only under conditions of thorough external security, in an atmosphere of detente and curbed [words indistinct] the road of cooperation with all countries.

We see the international situation aggravate. The continuation of the race in arms leads imminently to a collapse of the policy of peaceful coexistence. Poland, emphasized Minister Dobrosielski, has many a time declared, and still upholds (?to the) view, that we have no other alternative than detente. [Words indistinct] of armaments, consolidation of security, negotiations and cooperation.

Mr Dobrosielski pointed out that there exist forces in the world which try to use all that is happening in Poland for ends incompatible with the social interests, for sowing international tension, distrust of Poland among the socialist states. Poland shall continue to conduct an active foreign policy, compatible with the most vital national interests, interests of the allies. Poland comes out invariably for the policy of cooperation, detente and peace.

Poland's place and role in Europe and the world, stressed Minister Dobrosielski, depend directly on the role and place of this country in the family of the socialist states. Hence, consolidation of unity, cooperation, might of the socialist community serves the vital interests of Poland, and consolidation of internal stability, Poland's allround development, serve the interests of the entire community.

Poland carries an enormous burden of responsibility, not only for the interests of this country and nation but for the further positive development of the situation in our continent. Poland can exist as a sovereign and independent country, as a subject of international relations, only as a socialist state, emphasized the Polish deputy foreign minister.

Next, the Foreign Relations Committee examined a draft reply of the Sejm to the appeal issued by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to parliaments and nations of the world.

SOVIET WAR MEMORIAL DESECRATED IN RADOMSKO

LD011910 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] [Reporter] A regrettable incident has occurred at the communal cemetery in Radomsko. A monument in honor of soldiers of the Red Army who fell while liberating Radomsko and the surrounding area has been desecrated. Unknown perpetrators painted a swastika on the monument and painted the bust of Jozef Stalin.

Party members, together with NSZZ Solidarity activists from the furniture factory and the Komuna Paryska industrial plants in Radomsko, have restored the monument to its former state. This shameful act has met with general condemnation from the people of Radomsko. The urban headquarters of the Citizens' Militia in Radomsko is carrying out intensive investigations aimed at discovering the perpetrators.

[Announcer] Unfortunately, this is not the first such incident in our country in recent months; we do not know (?whose work they are). We do know that they must be people bereft of a sense of decency and reality.

PZPR LEADERS, COLLEAGUES ATTEND WOJCIK'S FUNERAL

LD011904 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] The funeral of Jerzy Wojcik, editor-in-chief of ZYCIE WARSZAWY, party activist, and member of the Central Party Control Commission, took place today at the Powazki Municipal Cemetary.

The funeral ceremonies were attended, apart from the close family of the deceased, by Stanislaw Kania, Stefan Olszowski, Jerzy Waszczuk, Zdzislaw Kurowski, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputies, heads of PZPR Central Committee departments, ministers, chief editors of newspapers, agencies, periodicals, radio and television editorial boards, colleagues and friends of the deceased.

The graveside speaker was Jerzy Waszczuk who recalled the life and work of the deceased, stressing that all his life he served the socialist fatherland. He was a man who selflessly served his people.

The deceased was also bid farewell by colleagues and journalists. During the funeral the ceremonial company of the Polish Army rendered military honors. The coffin was covered by a large number of wreaths and bouquets of flowers.

SOVIET TRAINING VESSELS ARRIVE AT ROSTOCK

LD020424 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Training vessels of the Polish and Soviet Navies have arrived in Rostock on a visit due to last many days. The crews of the vessels will take part in friendship meetings organized by the GDR Navy in Rostock and Stralsund.

MOSCOW CITY CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN WARSAW

LD012334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] A delegation of the Moscow City CPSU Committee has arrived in the capital for a visit due to last several days at the invitation of the Warsaw party committee.

During the first day of its visit the delegation met a group of the party aktiv and delegates from the Zeran automobile factory to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. In the afternoon, at the Warsaw Ideological Education Center, the Moscow delegation had talks with lecturers of the Warsaw committee and with a group of first secretaries from factory [party] committees operating at Warsaw factories. During the discussion problems pertaining to the ideological work of our party were presented with shortcomings and positive points being pointed out. Matters connected with Polish-Soviet economic cooperation were also touched on. The Moscow delegation is still to meet representatives of the party organization in Ursus and will visit the district committees in Ochota and the Srodmiescie area. Talks with the secretary of the Warsaw party committee are also envisaged.

BETTER COOPERATION WITH CEMA MEMBERS PROPOSED

LD302110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] The 35th CEMA session begins in Sofia on 2 July. Heading the delegations will be the premiers of the CEMA member countries' governments. In accordance with practice, PAP writes, the activity of the council since the last meeting, which was held a year ago in Prague, (?will be assessed).

It is being said in CEMA circles that during the Sofia session important tasks linked with a further deepening and improvement of cooperation among the member countries in the eighties will be examined. Among the documents presented to the heads of governments is a report on the course of implementation of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration. The implementation of this program, approved 10 years ago at the Bucharest session, has contributed to a great extent to the achievement of favorable development indices by the member countries.

Poland, however, did not take full advantage of the opportunity afforded it by socialist economic integration. It is generally believed today that the underappreciation of cooperation with the CEMA countries was one of the reasons for the current economic crisis. The political and economic leadership of our country has declared many times in the recent period the need to make a fundamental about-face in economic policy as regards relations abroad. Hence the particular hopes we attach to the coming CEMA session. It provides a good opportunity to stress a readiness to act in this direction.

Poland intends to propose new initiatives aimed at broadening the scope and streamlining all-round cooperation in the eighties.

Official on CEMA Cooperation

LD302300 Warsaw PAP in English 1403 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jun (PAP)--Discussing Poland's position in the CMEA and economic advantages stemming from her membership in this organization, director of a team of experts for economic cooperation with foreign countries at the government Planning Commission Alfred Siennicki told a PAP reporter that "the advantages derived by Poland from her cooperation with the CMEA countries, especially with the USSR, became evident particularly recently. These countries provided Poland with opportunities to make additional purchases of various raw materials, food and agricultural articles, and extended her a considerable credit assistance. All this is an important factor in alleviating Poland's tense economic situation. [word indistinct] CMEA countries, Poland faced huge problems of balancing her socioeconomic development at the end of the 1970's. These questions concerned supplies of fuels and raw materials. The CMEA countries decided to jointly solve these problems by intensifying their technological, production and research ties. They started implementing these tasks in the form of the so-called directional long-term plans till 1990. These are detailed programmes for cooperation in the engineering and food industries, agriculture, and in producing energy, fuels, raw materials, articles of daily use and in transport ties.

"The raw materials balance of the CMEA countries will continue to be unusually tense in the years to come. In this situation, further development of joint ventures provided for by a long-term detailed programme for cooperation in energy, fuels and raw materials will be very important.

"One of the basic problems, which must be solved in the 1980's, will be the full meeting of the CMEA countries' needs for grain. The per capita production of grain in the CMEA countries is to be increased to one tonne (in the past five years, the crops averaged 700 kilogrammes).

"It is also important to increase the production of protein-rich feeding stuffs. The construction of many plants manufacturing components for the feed in the USSR and other CMEA countries in the coming years will help to markedly alleviate this problem.

"It is necessary to take firm steps to expand long-term cooperation, based on agreements, including that among direct producers and buyers. This cooperation should provide Poland with steady deliveries of fuels, intermediate and raw materials, marketables, farming equipment, and technological lines. It is also important to start large-scale industrial production sought by Eastern and Western partners in Poland using her spare production [words indistinct] joint work on making better use of the Polish production potential on the [words indistinct] of the intermediate and raw materials and co-production components by the interested countries has already been started. The possibility of the CMEA countries' share in continuing some investment projects and using machines and installations imported by Poland is also examined.

"It can be said that actions have already been taken to restore Poland's position as the second biggest partner in the CMEA," Alfred Siennicki concluded.

DELEGATION MEMBERS ATTENDING CEMA SESSION IDENTIFIED

LD011738 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] The Polish delegation has left for the CEMA session. A delegation of the Polish People's Republic led by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish People's Republic's Council of Ministers, has left for Sofia for the CEMA session which begins there on 2 July.

The delegation includes Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Poland's permanent representative to the CEMA; Tadeusz Grabski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Zbigniew Madej, chairman of the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Ryszard Karski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy; Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission; Henryk Konopacki, deputy permanent representative of the Polish Peoples' Republic, CEMA; Marian Dmochowski, deputy minister of science, higher education and technology; and Mieczyslaw (Karpesiuk) The Polish People's Republic's charge d'affaires in Bulgaria. The delegation is accompanied by a group of experts and advisers.

ZYCIE WARSAWY VIEWS NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT

AU301425 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 24 Jun 81 p 5

[Leszek Kolodziejczyk commentary: "Leftwing Alliance"]

[Text] French history will record this event: Four communists have joined the new government of Pierre Mauroy, a socialist. Only once after the war were there communist ministers in General de Gaulle's Government in 1945. They included PCF Secretary General Maurice Thorez. De Gaulle, who had differences with the political parties and the parliament, left the government, but the communists remained. That period produced many social gains and many socioeconomic reforms, including the syndicalist rights in enterprises and the nationalization of mines, railroads and other important sectors of industry as well as of the Renault automobile firm (its owner had been executed by a firing squad for collaboration), which is now the most successful such firm in France. It is worth mentioning that Renault's manager for many years--Dreyfuss--has been appointed the minister of industry in the new government. (He is not a communist)

On the eve of the "cold war" in 1947, the communists were removed from the government by Ramadier, and since that time never served in France's postwar Government, not even in those that were formed under the banner of the socialist SFIO [Section Francaise de l'Internationale Ouvriere].

That is why the present event is of historic dimensions. After 34 years of nonparticipation in government, the PCF has gained access to it. It must not be forgotten in this connection that it first made an immense contribution to the socialist president's victory and then to the victory of the socialist majority in the new National Assembly. However, the Socialist Party was able to poll an absolute majority to such an extent that it could have formed a single-party government. The question is why Premier Mauroy decided to invite the communists to participate in his government.

It was certainly their loyalty to the ultimate victory of the socialist orientation in France. Secondly, the PCF has always pledged its readiness to share responsibility with regard to the promised reforms. Finally, the staffs of the Socialist Party and the PCF concluded a political accord on the night from Monday to Tuesday and their superior bodies have ratified it.

France is the first large Western country in whose Government the communists participate. That also imparts a historic significance to the event.

BULGARIA'S STANISHEV MEETS WITH PZPR OFFICIALS

AU301133 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Jun 81 p 5

[Text] PAP-Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, who is visiting Poland, had talks on 22-23 June with Tadeusz Grabski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and with Jerzy Waszczuk, PZPR Politburo candidate member. The sides exchanged information on the main lines of PZPR and BCP activities and on the socioeconomic situation in the two countries.

NATIONAL WORKING PEOPLE'S COUNCIL ADOPTS REPORT

AU301420 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Jun 81 p 2

["Abridged Text of Report on the Activities of the National Council of Working People To Implement and Exceed the Tasks of the National Uniform Plan of Socioeconomic Development for the 1976-80 Period, To Consistently Apply the New Economic-Financial Mechanism and To Improve Workers' Self-Management and Strengthen Self-Administration," adopted at the 24-26 June Congress of Working People's Councils]

[Text] The Second Congress of Working People's Councils, organized on the initiative of our party secretary general and chairman of the National Council of Working People--an event of great importance for our country's social and political life, for developing and deepening workers' democracy and expanding the working people's participation in leading our entire society--is taking place at a time when all our people, led by the RCP, are enthusiastically working to consistently implement the 12th congress decisions and the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

In accordance with the decision of the January 1981 plenary session of the National Council of Working People and with the tasks and guidelines issued by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the congress is attended by 11,000 working people: 3,581 workers and foremen directly employed in production, technicians, engineers, researchers, economists, party and state activists from industry, construction, transportation, goods turnover and finance. The number of workers delegates is three times higher than at the First Congress, a fact which forcefully demonstrates the decisive role of the workers class in our socialist society and the fact that this class is honorably fulfilling its historical role and mission as leading class of our entire nation: This is the safe guarantee for our country's socioeconomic development, for continuously defending and consolidating our freedom and independence along our country's victorious path toward socialism and communism led by the RCP.

Our congress--the most democratic forum of workers' class leadership headed by the most beloved son of the nation, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu--will mark a new and important edifying expression of our socialist democracy and of the broad participation of the working people--of Romanian, Hungarian, German and other nationalities--in leading the society, in mapping out and adopting strategies for Romania's socioeconomic development in the coming stage.

The results obtained in the first stage of implementation of the party program, particularly in the 1976-80 5-year plan, forcefully highlight the great successes and progress made in all areas of activity, which have made this period into the most fruitful and productive in our entire national history.

The economy has further developed dynamically; the production forces have developed harmoniously and rapidly throughout the country; the national wealth has increased substantially, and the material and cultural well-being of the working people in towns and villages has reached a higher level.

These achievements and life itself have proven the realism of our party's policy; the above accomplishments are the result of the devoted work performed by our workers class, which is honorably fulfilling its historical mission as leading class in building socialism and which, together with the peasantry, intelligentsia and all working people, regardless of nationality, are implementing the party policy of revolutionary transormation of the entire society.

The 1976-80 5-year plan ended with noteworthy results in all areas. Industry developed at an intensive rate; the plan provisions were fulfilled and exceeded, and thus industry consolidated its role as promoter of general progress in the national economy.

The net industrial production increased at an average annual rate of over 10 percent, while the overall production increased at a 9.5 percent rate; the net production increased more markedly, and that created conditions for increasing the national wealth and income, and on this basis for furthering the country's socioeconomic development and raising the people's material and cultural living standard. This demonstrates that the party Central Committee decisions--which centered on net production, added value, newly achieved production, production-goods turnover--were more consistently applied, as the only factors ensuring the development of society and increases in the national wealth and in the people's well-being.

The National Council and the working people's councils in enterprises, centrals and ministries made more resolute efforts to efficiently utilize the share of the national wealth entrusted by society to individual units; considerable qualitative successes were obtained in increasing labor productivity, better organizning of production and labor, reducing production costs and increasing profitability. Throughout the 5-year plan labor productivity increased over 40 percent and contributed more than 3/4 of the increases in industrial production.

The process of raising the technical level and updating industrial production was expanded through the broader utilization of modern, highly efficient technologies, and of new types of machinery, equipment, installations, materials and consumer goods.

During the 1976-80 period total expenditures for 1,000 lei production-goods were cut back in the national industry by 6.3 percent, which permitted savings of 100 billion lei. The progress made in increasing labor productivity, enhancing the degree of processing and utilization of raw and other materials, fuel and energy, and in reducing production costs had a favorable impact on the rate of overall cash accumulation and on profitability, which increased from 19.4 percent in 1976 to 25.4 percent in 1980 and from 8.2 percent to 10.6 percent respectively.

By allocating approximately one third of the national income to socioeconomic development in the 1976-80 period, we carried out a vast investment program: The volume of fixed assets put into production in the course of the 5-year plan totaled over 665 billion lei.

New and modern production units were built so that currently our machine-building, metallurgical and chemical industries can solve practically all technical and quality problems raised by requirements for production equipment and other needs in the national economy, and at the same time make Romanian products competitive in international markets. In their turn, the light and food industries, as well as increases in consumer production in other sectors have permitted us to better meet people's consumer needs.

Agriculture made a considerable contribution to the general progress of our society. The results attained in that branch were presented in detail at the Congress of Management Councils of Socialist Agricultural Units, of the entire peasantry, and of working people's councils in the food industry, forestry and water administration. It should be pointed out that in general, overall production increased at an average annual rate of almost 5 percent and ensured market supplies of agricultural produce and foodstuffs, raw materials for industry, and other products required by our society.

The other branches of the national economy also developed considerably during the 1976-80 5-year plan. In all our achievements an important role was played by science--which has continuously developed and which solved many important problems for the national economy--and by the development and modernization of education and of all social-cultural activities.

It can be stated that the provisions for the first stage of implementation of the program on building a comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania have been successfully fulfilled in all areas. On this basis and on the basis of the general development of production forces in our country we have ensured the implementation of the program of regional development. Large industrial facilities were built in all the counties, and the objective calling for providing in each county facilities capable of turning out an industrial production worth at least 10 million lei was attained. Deep changes were wrought in our towns and communes, where increasingly better working and living conditions were ensured for all the citizens, and measures were taken to promote their increasingly intensive participation in public life and in solving the socioeconomic issues concerning their localities.

Some 1 million new jobs were created in the past 5-year plan, over 500,000 of them in industry, thus considerably increasing the weight of the workers class and other social categories in material production.

In the past 5-year plan, on the basis of developing potential in industry, agriculture and other branches of material production, the social product increased at an average annual rate of 6.9 percent, while the national income increased 7.2 percent. Resources were thus ensured for the socioeconomic development program and for continuosuly raising the people's material and cultural living standard.

The decision to allocate a considerable part of the national income to development--stipulated in the party program--permitted the achievement of a vast program of socioeconomic progress which raised Romania to a higher level of development. Our country has become a country with a modern industry and an advanced socialist agriculture.

Commercial exchanges and cooperation within CEMA and with other socialist countries, as well as with developing and developed capitalist countries have been continuously expanding. The overall volume of Romania's foreign trade doubled during the past 5-year plan. Foreign trade activities expanded and increased at an average annual rate of 16.5 percent.

The noteworthy progress made in developing the economy permitted continuous increases in the people's material and cultural living standard. As is known, real remunerations increased 29 percent, as compared to the 18-20 percent initially envisaged by the 11th Congress; the real incomes of the peasantry, earned in agricultural production cooperatives and private farming increased 29 percent per active person. People's incomes from social consumer funds increased by almost 40 percent over the entire 5-year plan. Generally speaking, however, in view of the increases in the working people's incomes from remuneration and other state sources--which also increased accordingly--and of the fact that over 1 million working people joined production units in various sectors, it can be stated that the people's total real incomes increased 34 percent, a fact which reflects the huge steps taken in the 1976-80 5-year plan toward implementing the first stage of the 11th Congress program. Socialist trade also developed markedly: The volume of goods sales increased by an average annual rate of 8 percent, being 46 percent higher in 1980 than in 1975.

Consumption of foodstuffs and industrial goods also increased accordingly in the past 5-year plan. Average per capita consumption increased substantially: Meat consumption was 17 kg higher in 1980 than in 1975, i.e. it increased from 45 to 62 kg. Similarly, consumption of milk, vegetables, potatoes and all other staples increased considerably.

Some 754,000 apartments, 212,000 places in bachelor hostels, and over 212,900 places in nurseries, kindergartens, homes and student hostels were built with state funds. These contributed to improving the working people's living and housing conditions. The objective was to attain a consumption level likely to generally meet physiological needs and to ensure a healthy and harmonious development for our people.

The achievements attained in raising the people's well-being forcefully demonstrate that everything that is being accomplished in our country is devoted to the country's general development and to continuously raising the people's material and cultural welfare, and that those are the supreme aims of our communist party's policy, the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are building in Romania.

All the above achievements reflect the care and wisdom, work and humanitarian spirit of the most beloved son of our party and people, distinguished leader of the Romanian people's historic destiny in building the comprehensively developed socialist society and advance toward communism, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The National Council of Working People, while presenting the noteworthy successes attained by our people, led by the party, in the socioeconomic development of the country, cannot ignore certain failings noted in the past 5-year plan. To begin with, it must be stated that not all working people's councils devoted due attention to fully achieving the itemized production in accordance with the planned ranges: This created difficulties in the production flow and reflected on the general development of our national economy. It must be particularly stressed that the production plan for oil was not fulfilled--production even dropped--for coal and other raw materials; this created difficulties and made additional imports necessary. Shortcomings were also noted in the area of investments, where a considerable number of projects were not completed, while some enterprises did not attain the parameters established under technical-economic indexes. As a result of such situations, the profits obtained by certain enterprises fell short of plan provisions, while other enterprises even ended the plan with losses. Such factors detracted rather considerably from the development of industrial production and of the national income. At the same time it must be stated that there were sectors and enterprises which exceeded their production plan, so that altogether the 5-year plan provisions were fulfilled, although the surplus industrial production envisaged was not achieved. Had people worked better, conditions would have permitted a far greater exceeding of the industrial production, and as a consequence far greater increases in the national income and in social resources for general development and for raising the people's well-being.

The National Council believes that the above situations stem from various failures in the work of certain bodies of collective leadership in ministries, centrals and enterprises, from the fact that in some places the sense of responsibility and discipline manifested fell short of the tasks entrusted to each sector of activity. Despite the difficulties encountered in the international economy, certain negative influences could have been avoided if there had been a stronger spirit of determination, discipline and thrift.

Shortcomings were also present in our foreign trade and particularly in securing the export production; some of those shortcomings were caused by the world economic crisis, especially the energy and raw materials crisis which reflected on our national economy and imposed considerable efforts to develop the various branches of economy at the pace established.

Despite the difficulties and problems encountered, despite all the deficiencies and failings noted, our economy progressed markedly; we traveled an important road in the socioeconomic development of our country, in building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania. The superiority of our socialist system was increasingly asserted, as was the determination of all our people, united more closely than ever under the party leadership, to build an ever more prosperous, free and dignified life.

During the past 5-year plan our party and state devoted primary attention to improving all socioeconomic activities, to organizing the society on scientific bases and to developing socialist democracy, by creating a broad organizational framework for the people's direct participation in building the new socialist system in our country.

The National Council of Working People to make the introduction and application of the new economic-financial mechanism--instated under a decision of the RCP Central Committee plenary session of March 1978 on the initiative and under the direct guidance of our party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu--into a forceful factor for mobilizing efforts to continuously raise efficiency in all sectors, to modernize the structure of our national economy and to resolutely channel it toward the strategic objective of our party program on bringing our country up to the level of socialist countries with an average level of economic development.

One of the objective requirements of the new economic-financial mechanism was resolute assertion of workers' self-management and self-administration, and channeling the work of working people's councils toward achieving and increasing the itemized production, net production and sold production-goods, as the only way of increasing profitability and returns, and thus securing the necessary funds for self-financing, development and profit-sharing for the working people. In 1980, in accordance with the principles of the new economic-financial mechanism, of the total profits made by state economic units, 34 billion lei were left at the respective units as funds for development and to provide the working people with a material incentive. Amendments to economic management created an appropriate organizational framework and instruments for enhancing the autonomy, functions and role of units in the leadership of the national economy. The general introduction in economic, management and planning practice of new economic-financial indexes reflecting work quality, net production, itemized production, sold production-goods, and the fact that each socio-economic unit had its own income and expenditure budget created an efficient system of economic instruments and levers through which the general meetings of working people and working people's councils in enterprises, centrals and ministries can act to reduce production costs and to better utilize all material, labor and financial resources. Consistently working along this line and directly led by party organizations, we were able to secure the means necessary for the socioeconomic development of the country and for substantially increasing consumer funds, which benefited all working people--in fact the entire population--in the course of the past 5-year plan.

Management bodies in ministries, centrals and enterprises must resolutely endeavor to eliminate the shortcomings persisting in the application of the principles of the new economic mechanism. They must ensure that these principles are grasped by all working people who, as owners of the production means and at the same time producers and end users of all created assets, must be profoundly and directly interested in the results obtained in each enterprise and on each job.

At the same time, the application of the new economic-financial mechanism, of workers' self-management and self-administration in each socioeconomic unit was in accordance with the objective consistently pursued by our party-state leadership in connection with developing socialist workers' democracy and promoting increasing participation by the masses in working out and implementing all the polcies of our party and state--an essential factor for building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

Led by the party, we achieved a broad system of socialist democracy, an organizational framework which permits the masses, all social categories, to participate in debates on domestic and foreign issues. The management councils in industrial units and in other sectors of activity, general meetings, the National Council of Working People acted in a spirit of workers' democracy, in a revolutionary, communist spirit and rallied the masses' efforts toward economic and social accomplishments.

As the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated, what has to be done now is to improve this organizational framework and ensure that it functions appropriately, so that the working people may directly deal with all issues concerning our society.

The important achievements attained in building socialism in our country forcefully demonstrate the correctness of the policies of our party which, expressing the supreme interests and aspirations of all our people and creatively applying the principles of scientific socialism, the concept of dialectical and historical materialism and universally valid truths to the specific conditions prevailing in Romania, increasingly asserts the superiority of the socialist system and raises our fatherland to higher levels of civilization and progress.

Within the implementation of the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism, the National Council of Working People, directly guided and coordinated by the party Central Committee and by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, resolutely worked to unite the efforts of all working people, regardless of nationality, to help each unit and the entire economy fulfill the plan, and to continuously develop workers' self-management, with a view to involving the broad masses of working people in decisionmaking and facilitating workers' class direct participation in leading all socioeconomic activities.

The National Council of Working People consistently concentrated on mobilizing all collectives of working people in industry, construction, transportation, goods turnover and finance, and the bodies of collective management in enterprises, centrals and ministries to optimally fulfill the plan tasks. The plenary session of the National Council examined and endorsed draft annual plans on developing industry, construction and transportation, and established specific tasks and measures for the ministries, designed to ensure the best possible implementation of all plan indexes. Within such examinations, primary attention was given to appropriately preparing all conditions necessary to fulfill the plan: securing the material-technical basis and product sale, ensuring a minimal number of orders permitting a continual production flow, preparing ahead of time technical conditions for the production process, and making appropriate use of the production capacities and labor force available in our enterprises.

In all its activites the National Council resolutely struggled for each ministry, central or enterprise to adopt specific measures for fulfillment to the letter of the guidelines and orientations issued by the party leadership and by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally with a view to improving the quality of all production and economic activities, enhancing the efficiency of material production and profitably utilizing technical and human resources, so as to more rapidly increase the national wealth and improve the quality of life. The working people's councils in enterprises and centrals were urged to center their efforts primarily on achievement of itemized and net production, on substantially reducing consumption of raw and other materials, saving fuel and energy.

As the most authentic body of our workers' democracy, the national council of working people debated various reports, studies and analyses prepared by ministries or sections of the RCP Central Committee on the basis of on-the-spot checks of the fulfillment of the export plan, of measures to cut back consumption of raw and other materials, fuel and energy, and so forth.

Plenary sessions of the National Council examined and established tasks that the ministries should carry out to implement the party guidelines on optimally implementing the investment plan, concentrating forces on priority projects, and attaining planned parameters on schedule.

Striving to raise workers' self-management to a higher level, the National Council of Working People worked to make centrals and all productive units carry out their activities in accordance with the principles of the new economic mechanism, based on self-administration, which provides socialist units and bodies of collective leadership with the levers and economic and financial means necessary to carry out their functions and responsibilities within the general framework of economic democracy.

The National Council of Working People made consistent efforts each working collective to understand that direct participation by the working people in self-management and self-administration means that they should assume full responsibility for fulfilling the plan at all its indexes, efficient management of material and cash resources, and understanding by each collective of production expenditures, profitability and the need to secure the highest possible returns, so that their enterprise may finance its own development, pay back the funds received from society, and accumulate funds for social actions and for dividing profits among the working people.

Consistently acting to implement the decision of the First Congress of Working People's Councils in Industry, Construction and Transportation, the National Council of Working People took technical, organizational and economic measures designed to scientifically organize production and labor and to increase labor productivity more markedly. Similarly, measures were initiated to best utilize working personnel, in accordance with specific production processes and professional qualifications. Working to implement the decisions of the 11th and 12th party congresses, over the 1977-81 period indirectly productive and service personnel were cut back to a minimum of 30 percent; thus, over 165,000 workers will be transferred to direct production sections; technical, administrative and scientific personnel were cut back by 15-20 percent, according to branches, so that over 160,000 people were transferred from offices to factory technological design sections, production sections or workshops--and even directly to production facilities.

Within the process of fulfilling its functions in accordance with its statute, the National Council of Working People examined—at plenary sessions or at commission sessions--the major draft laws on the organization of socialist units, the activities of bodies of collective management, and other draft documents concerning the continuous improvement of the management of industrial, construction and transportation units. Special attention was given along this line to debating in 1978 the draft law on the organization and leadership of state socialist units, when a large number of proposals for amendments were advanced. The council also debated the draft laws on remuneration in accordance with the quantity and quality of work, foreign trade, planning, finance, and so forth, with a view to making these laws scientifically reflect the requirements of economic laws in close relationship with the tasks of the current stage of socioeconomic development and with the principles of the new economic-financial mechanism endorsed by the RCP Central Committee plenary session of March 1978.

The National Council of Working People made efforts to continuously develop workers' democracy, to provide uniform guidance for and continuously improve the activities of general meetings and working people's councils, as a basic condition for implementing the party program.

The general meetings and councils of working people were permanently guided toward centering their activities on the essential aspects of the state plan, on ensuring working conditions in accordance with the plan, on mobilizing forces to establish the most efficient possible measures for improving the quality of production and substantially increasing economic efficiency, and on this basis, for increasing the working people's incomes.

The plenary session of the National Council or sessions of its Executive Bureau examined the working style and methods of bodies of collective leadership in ministries, centrals and enterprises and the manner in which they work to fulfill plan tasks and implement party decisions, the law, and recommendations issued by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The ideas, recommendations and guidelines issued in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speeches at the plenary sessions of the National Council of Working People were the decisive factor which provided a clear and farsighted direction for the general meetings, guiding and helping them exercise permanent and efficient supervision of the working people's councils and their working style and methods, debate--in a spirit of lofty workers' responsibility--the implementation of the party directives in the area of socioeconomic development, adopt a resolute stand toward shortcomings and failings, call to account council members who do not fulfill their duties satisfactorily, and actively militate to strengthen order and discipline in all sectors of activity. A particular contribution to improving the work of general meetings of working people was made by the participation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and chairman of the National Council of Working People, in general meetings of working people at the "23 August" heavy machinery enterprises in Bucharest. The profoundly scientific analysis made on that occasion, the criticism levelled at the collective management bodies, and the indications and guidelines issued brought about radical changes in the general meetings in all units, in that the meetings became genuine forums of workers' class leadership, tapping people's collective experience and wisdom and promoting workers' determination to examine work and establish measures designed to achieve new quality in enterprises.

In order to ensure a uniform working style for the bodies of collective management, the National Council discussed and approved regulations for the management councils of ministries, centrals and enterprises, which stipulate the functions and responsibilities of the chairman, first vice chairmen, vice chairmen and other members, and specific working methods for the leadership council in the areas of planning and labor organization, for establishing and adopting decisions, for supervision of their implementation, and so forth. In order to precisely define the tasks of working sections at ministries, centrals and enterprises, the national council approved uniform functions for them that contributed to strengthening cadres' responsibility for fulfillment of their tasks, simplified intersection relationship and increased efficiency in dealing with problems.

In order to continuously develop workers' self-management, expand the functions of collective leadership bodies and enhance the authority of workers, foremen and production personnel belonging to such bodies, measures were adopted to appropriately train these cadres and prepare them for active and knowledgeable participation in examing the problems submitted to the working people's councils and in decisionmaking. On the initiative and under the direct supervision of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the Executive Bureau of the National Council organized--as of 1979--a uniform training program for chairmen of working people's councils appointed to such functions by virtue of their being secretaries of party organizations, for first vice chairmen of people's councils, general meeting chairmen and working people's representatives in the councils. These cadres were put in charge of specific problems concerning their work, at the county level, in an organized manner and under the supervision of county party committees, a fact which turned this action into a useful exchange of experience on matters pertaining to plan fulfillment, on mastering and applying the best and most valuable working methods of collective leadership bodies. The National Council of Working People devoted special attention to implementing party directives in the area of raising the living standard and improving the quality of life of working people. In this area, the 1976-80 5-year plan saw the most substantial increase in the working people's direct incomes from the entire socialist period. This once again demonstrated that the final objective of the party program on economic growth is to meet as fully as possible man's material and intellectual needs and to raise the people's living standard, and that continuous increases in the living standard are based on continuous improvements in economic efficiency, reduced production costs, increased profitability and more marked increases in labor productivity.

The National Council periodically examined programs to introduce a reduced working week, and adopted measures along this line.

At the same time, working people's councils were urged to deal more responsibly with improving working conditions, preventing accidents and work-related ailments, securing and allocating housing, expanding the canteen network and fulfilling their obligations in the areas of social security, medical care, physical education and sports, and other social-cultural activities.

At the same time, led by party organizations, collective management bodies in socialist units carried out educational activities designed to contribute to raising the working people's socialist consciousness and to shape a new man with a high level of cultural knowledge, thorough professional and political training and a progressive attitude toward work and public property, capable of consciously participating in the workers' self-management of his unit. Direct participation by the working people and the workers class in leadership enhanced their responsibility for strengthening order and discipline, combating some people's retrograde tendency to get from society more than their due share, developing a progressive civic spirit and promoting the principles of socialist ethics and equity.

In the spirit of the historic decisions of the 12th RCP Congress and of the vast socioeconomic development program, collective leadership bodies in enterprises, centrals and ministries will have to resolutely struggle to solve problems decisive for the progress of our national economy at the new historical stage of our country's transition from the level of a developing country to that of a country with an average level of development.

Increasing the role and contribution of general meetings of working people and of working people's councils within the process of socioeconomic leadership constitutes a requirement generated by the increasingly marked development of the workers' class leading role in our society, in keeping with the new stage of development we are traveling.

Implementation of these fundamental objectives requires a new quality in all socioeconomic activities, and expecially in the current and future work of collective leadership bodies, based on increasing assertion of the achievements of the scientific revolution and of contemporary technology, on optimal utilization of human and material resources, and on marked increases in labor productivity and economic efficiency.

The collective leadership bodies must center their work--as required by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu--on uniting the efforts of working collectives and all working people to optimally fulfill the National Uniform Plan of Socioeconomic Development and the specific tasks incumbent on each unit.

Primary attention must be given to fulfilling and exceeding itemized and net production and the production goods marketed and sold, to increasing domestic production of raw materials and energy.

Proceeding from the objective basic requirements established for the new stage of building socialism in our country, all collective leadership activities must be subordinated to the achievement of a higher quality, to increasing labor productivity in economic efficiency more considerably in all the branches of industry, construction, transportation, goods turnover and financial-banking activities. For this purpose, collective leadership bodies will have to more actively implement the new economic-financial mechanism with a view to basing all leadership on economic principles and fully asserting workers' self-management, self-administration and self-financing.

The general meetings of working peoples and other collective leadership bodies must improve their work, continuously perfect their working style and methods and mobilize the energies and capabilities of each member to actively and responsibly participate in fulfilling the tasks incumbent on these bodies of workers' democracy.

The general meetings and councils of working people will have to adopt a more resolute attitude toward shortcomings and failings and to take all necessary measures to enhance the responsbility of all working collectives for leading and carrying our all socio-economic activites. Resolute steps must be taken to solve on the spot the practical problems of socioeconomic work at each unit, section and position.

The working people's councils must also enhance their responsibility; as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated, they will be subjected to the supervision of the masses of working people, like all other leadership bodies and cadres.

For this purpose, in accordance with the new stage of development of our society--a stage of deepening socialist and workers' democracy--the general meetings and councils of working people will have to expand their functions, thus gaining a say in enterprise management and power to relieve managements which do not fulfill their obligations, and to discuss promotions for future economic leadership.

Collective leadership bodies at all levels must devote greater attention and ensure strict application of all measures established to solve the social problems encountered by working collectives or by each working person, beginning with continuous improvements in labor safety and protection and all other working conditions, in professional training and in the management of canteens, bachelor hostels, nurseries, and so forth, as well as housing and living conditions.

The general meetings and councils of working people must ensure correct and precise application of the law and of other legal regulations, thus creating an efficient framework for all socioeconomic activities and increasing each working collective's contribution to continuously raising the national income and wealth--the sound basis for further developing our entire society and raising the material and cultural standard of all working people, of all our people.

Composition of Council

AU301801 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Jun 81 p 3

[List of people elected to the National Council of Working People at the 24-26 June Congress of the Working People's Councils in Industry, Construction, Transportation, Goods Turnover and Finance]

[Text] The following people were elected at the congress: Chairman of the National Council of Working People: Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The Executive Bureau of the National Council of Working People includes the following people:

First vice chairman of the National Council of Working People and chairman of the Executive Bureau:

1. Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee [PEC] and secretary of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council for Economic and Social Organization.

Vice chairmen:

2. Iosif Banc, member of the PEC, secretary of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Workers' Control of Economic and Social Activity.

3. Gheorghe Oprea, member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government.

4. Ion Dinca, member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government.

5. Alexandrina Gainuse, first secretary of the Bacau County Party Committee and member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee.

6. Cornel Onescu, chairman of the Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions and candidate member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee.

7. Ion Sirbu, first secretary of the Arges County Party Committee and member of the RCP Central Committee and Hero of Socialist Labor.

8. Ion Foris, first secretary of the Satu Mare County Party Committee and member of the RCP Central Committee.

9. Marian Avram, team chief at "23 August" Enterprise, Bucharest, and secretary of the Compressors' Section Party Committee and Hero of Socialist Labor.

10. Maria Nacu, foreman at the synthetic fibres combine of Savinesti, Neamt County, and Hero of Socialist Labor.

11. Cornel Boca, foreman, chairman of the Trade Union Committee at the Sintering Plant of the Galati Iron and Steel Combine and Hero of Socialist Labor.

12. Teodor Boncala, brigade chief at the mining enterprise of Lupeni, Hunedoara, and Hero of Socialist Labor.

13. Elena Verona Burtea, party committee secretary and chairman of the council of workers at the Bucharest Garment and Knitwear Enterprise, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee and Grand National Assembly deputy.

14. Gheorghe Mihaescu, Klinker Ovens section chief at the combine for binding agents and asbestos cement of Fieni, Dimbovita, party committee secretary, chairman of the council of workers and Hero of Socialist Labor.

15. Victor Neagoe, foreman and chief of the productive section for remote control equipment of the Craiova Regional Railroad Company and Hero of Socialist Labor.

Secretaries:

16. Marin Enache, section chief at the RCP Central Committee and member of the RCP Central Committee.

17. Ioachim Moga, first deputy chief of the Section for Organizational Affairs of the RCP Central Committee and member of the RCP Central Committee.

18. Ioan Totu, secretary of the Supreme Council for Socioeconomic Development and member of the RCP Central Committee.

Members:

19. Floare Antal, foreman, member of the council of workers at the "Solidaritatea" footwear enterprise in Oradea, Bihor, and Hero of Socialist Labor.

20. Dumitra Antonie, spooler, team chief at the "Electroputere" Enterprise, Craiova, Dolj, and Hero of Socialist Labor.

21. Dumitru Balulescu, chief foreman mechanic, secretary of the party committee, chairman of the council of workers at the "Solventul" petrochemical combine, Timisoara.

22. Maria Bobu, vice chairman of the National Council of Women.

23. Francisc Bokor, chief locksmith, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the council of workers at the enterprise for automobile electrical instruments of Sfintu Gheorghe, Covasna, and member of the Central Auditing Commission.

24. Vasile-Stan Cazan, chief mechanic, secretary of the party committee, chairman of the council of workers at the Buzau enterprise for wire and wire products and member of the RCP Central Committee.

25. Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth and candidate member of the RCP Central Committee.

26. Aurel Chiru, chief foreman, secretary of the Section party committee, member of the council of workers at the Birlad ball bearing factory and Hero of Socialist Labor.

27. Ioan Cimpoies, team chief, chairman of the trade union committee and of the general meeting of working people at the Salaj automobile transportation enterprise.

28. Aurora Cune, weaver, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the council of workers at the "Dunareana" textile enterprise, Giurgiu.

29. Elena Deliu, chemical foreman, secretary of the party committee, chairman of the council of workers at the chemical fertilizer combine of Slobozia, Ialomita, and candidate member of the RCP Central Committee.

30. Maria Diaconu, foreman, secretary of the party committee, chairman of the council of workers at the "Dacia" enterprise and Hero of Socialist Labor.

31. Dumitru Diaconescu, foreman, section chief at the Brasov tractor enterprise, member of the council of workers and Hero of Socialist Labor.

32. Gheorghe Dinu, director general at the Ploiesti industrial central for oil and mining equipment and member of the RCP Central Committee.

33. Maria Dranga, chief engineer at the Brasov truck enterprise and member of the bureau of the Central Committee of O.D.U.S. [presumably Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization].

34 Dumitru Enache, chief foreman at the Constanta port works and member of the council of workers.

35. Elena Florea, technical quality control engineer, secretary of the party committee, chairman of the council of workers at the Pitesti rubber goods combine and candidate member of the RCP Central Committee.

36. Maria Ionescu, director general at the Central Chemical Institute--Icechim--Bucharest, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee, deputy in the Grand National Assembly and Hero of Socialist Labor.

37. Nicolae Iosif, director, first vice chairman of the council of workers at the Arad car factory and member of the RCP Central Committee.

38. Iulica Ivan, miner, brigade chief at the Horasti mine of the Motru mining enterprise and Hero of Socialist Labor.

39. Elisabeta Kovacs, assistant foreman, secretary of the party committee, chairman of the council of workers at the Knitwear enterprise of Miercurea Ciuc, Harghita County, and candidate member of the RCP Central Committee.

40. Guenther May, deputy director at the Mechanics enterprise of Mirsa, Sibiu County and vice chairman of the Executive Committee of the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania.

41. Candit Man, chief engineer, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the council of workers at the thermopower central of Iernut, Mures.

42. Teodor Marton, locksmith, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the council of workers at the "16 Februarie" rolled goods enterprise of Cluj-Napoca.

43. Gheorghe Matei, foreman, secretary of the party committee, chairman of the council of workers at the Tulcea enterprise for naval constructions and technological equipment.

44. Nicolae Macinic, foreman, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the council of workers at the wood-processing combine of Sebes, Alba.

45. Ioan Marginea, foreman, secretary of the party committee, chairman of the council of workers at the Bistrita glassware enterprise.

46. Mihai Moraru, director in the "Progresul" heavy equipment enterprise of Braila, first vice chairman of the council of workers and member of the RCP Central Committee.

47. Marin Nicolae, director, first vice chairman of the council of workers at the Iasi Construction Enterprise.

48. Ion Nicolaescu, foreman, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the council of workers at the Rimnicu Vilcea wood-processing combine.

49. Petru Niculaica, foreman at the "Dorna Foresta" timber factory within the forestry exploitation and transportation enterprise of Suceava.

50. Alexandru Orzata, director, first vice chairman of the council of workers at the Slatina-Olt aluminum enterprise and candidate member of the RCP Central Committee.

51. Mihai Piesa, foreman, chairman of the trade union committee and of the general meeting of working people at the extraction platform of Videle, Teleorman County.

52. Georgeta Podaru, foreman, secretary of the party committee, chairman of the council of workers at the "Moldova" textile enterprise of Botosani and member of the RCP Central Committee.

53. Constantin Popescu, engineer at the Iron Gate electrical power enterprise, Mehedinti.

54. Gheorghe Popescu, chairman of the Investment Bank.

55. Ioan Salajan, mining foreman, section chief, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the council of workers at the mining complex of Herja-Baia Mare-Maramures.

56. Zamfir Stancu, director, first vice chairman of the council of workers at the Borzesti-Bacau petrochemical combine and member of the RCP Central Committee.

57. Elena Tudoran, foreman, secretary of the party committee, chairman of the council of workers at the garment factory of Focsani, Vrancea.

58. Gheorghe Turbureanu, chief foreman, secretary of the section party committee at the Resita iron and steel combine and Hero of Socialist Labor.

59. Corneliu Velnicov, director, first vice chairman of the council of workers at the Calarasi iron and steel combine and member of the RCP Central Committee.

MORE ON CEAUSESCU SPEECH TO WORKING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

AU291430 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian of 25 June 1981, page 1 to 6, carries the 19,000-word text of President Nicolae Ceausescu's speech at the opening session of the Second Congress of Working People's Councils in Industry, Transportation, Construction, Goods Turnover and Finance in Bucharest 24 June 1981. Comparison of the SCINTEIA version with the live radio broadcast of the speech published on pp I 1-28 of the 25 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT shows the two to be identical except for the following variations:

Page H 2, paragraph three, second to last line make read: "...as follows:

	1970	1980	1980 1970	Average Annual Growth Rate 1971-1980
				Percentage
Employed People-Thousands	9,875	10,350	104.8	0.5
Number of Working Personnel-Thousands	5,109	7,340	144	3.7
Fixed Assets-Billion Lei	760	1,870	246	9.4
Social Product-Billion Lei	554	1,275	230	8.7
National Income-Billion Lei	214	516	241	9.2
Total Volume of Investments in the National Economy-Billion Lei (Annual Average for 1966-70 and 1976-80)	67.1	186.4	278	10.7
Net Industrial Production-Billion Lei	100.7	303	301	11.6
Overall Industrial Production-Billion Lei	324	936	289	11.2
Overall Agricultural Production-Billion Lei (Annual Average for 1966-70 and 1976-80)	81.1	128.2	158	4.7
Total Foreign Trade Volume-Billion Lei	68.5	340.3	497	17.4
Labor Productivity per Person in the National Industry (Calculated on the Basis of Overall Production)-Thousand Lei)	162.9	320.9	197	7.9
Net Average Remuneration of Working Personnel-Lei per Month	1,289	2,238	174	5.7
Peasantry's Net Nominal Incomes per Active Person-Lei Monthly	571	1,373	240	9.1
Incomes Obtained by People From Social Consumption Funds-per Person-Lei Annually	1,845	3,566	193	6.8
Retail Goods Sale Through Socialist Trade Units-Billion Lei	99.1	213.1	215	8.0
Total Housing Built in 1971-80 Period	1,592,640			

Sociocultural Expenditure Financed by the State Budget-Billion Lei	34	71	209	7.6

"The above data..." (supplying additional table and deleting superfluous elements)

Page H 2, paragraph four, last line make read: "...are equally familiar.

	Unit of Measurement	1970	1980	1980 1970	Average Annual Growth Rate for 1971-80
					Percentage
Per Capita Consumption of Certain Products					
Meat and Meat Products	Kilogram	31	62	199	7.1
Milk and Milk Products (Excluding Butter)	Liters	111	180	162	4.9
Eggs	Number	142	270	190	6.6
Sugar and Sugar Products	Kilogram	19.3	28.2	146	3.9
Grain (Flour Equivalent)	Kilogram	196	173	88	1.2
Potatoes	Kilogram	62.3	70.6	113	1.2
Vegetables and Vegetable Products	Kilogram	87	140	161	4.8
Fabrics (Including Ready-Made Clothes)	Square Meter	19.3	28.7	148	4
Footwear	Pairs	2.6	3.5	134	3
Supplying the People With Durable Goods-per 1,000 Inhabitants					
Radio Sets	Number	178.7	250.7	140	3.4
Television Sets	Number	81.8	209.7	56	9.9
Refrigerators	Number	53.7	156.2	291	11.3
Washing Machines	Number	45.8	102.2	223	8.4
Automobiles	Number	6.4	28.9	452	16.3

"All the above..." (supplying additional table)

Page H 4, paragraph three, line three make read: "...also grow accordingly.

"The major plan indexes are as follows:

		1985	1985 Provisions Versus Per Cent	Average Annual Rate 1981-85 Per Cent
Social Product	Billion Lei	1,708	134.3	6.1
National Income	Billion Lei	728	141.1	7.1
Net Industrial Production	Billion Lei	459	152.4	8.8
Overall Industrial Production	Billion Lei	1,327	144	7.6
Overall Agricultural Production	Billion Lei	187-190	124.4-127.4#	4.5-5#
Total Investments in the Economy (for a 5-Year Period)	Billion Lei	1,200	128.8#	5.2#
Foreign Trade Volume	Billion Lei	444.4	175.5#	11.9#
Number of Personnel-Thousand People		7,950	107.9	1.5
Labor Productivity in the Industry (Calculated on the Basis of Net Production)-Thousand Lei per Person		124.5	140.4	7

# Calculated for a 5-Year Period.

"The plan provisions..." (supplying additional table and footnote)

Page H 5, paragraph two, line four make read: "...the national economy.

"The development of industrial production in major branches over the 1981-85 period is as follows:

-Billion Lei -31 December 1980 Prices

	1985	1985 Provisions Versus 1980 Per Cent	Average Annual Rate 1981-85 Per Cent
Industry--Overall	1,327	144	7.6
-- Extractive Industry	32.7	133.5	6
-- Metallurgical Industry	129.2	144.7	7.7
-- Machine Building Industry	496.3	152.5	8.8
-- Chemical Industry and Crude Oil Processing	171.2	162.7	10.2
-- Construction Materials, Wood Exploitation and Processing, Pulp and Paper Industry	110.3	132.6	5.8
-- Light Industry	187.6	143.8	7.5
-- Food Industry	162.5	145	7.7

"In view of..." (supplying missing table)

Page H 5, sixth paragraph, line one should read: "...on coal and hydro resources, and gradually..." (supplying indistinct word)

Page H 7, second paragraph, line six should read: "...on developing certain bottlenecks, especially in the..." (clarifying queried word)

Page H 7, second paragraph, line eight should read: "...geology, energy and mining. Important funds will..." (confirming queried word)

Page H 11, sixth paragraph, line four should read: "...about 25 percent.

"The major indexes for improving the living standard are as follows:

	Units of Measurement	1980	1985	1985 Versus 1980 Percentages
Average Nominal Remuneration	Lei Monthly	2,238	2,792	124.8
Real Remuneration	Lei Monthly	2,238	2,585	115.5
Peasantry's Real Incomes From Work Performed in Agricultural Production Cooperatives and From Private Farming-per Active Person	Lei Monthly	1,373	1,620	118
Volume of Retail Goods Sale Through Socialist Trade Units	Billion Lei	214#	271	126.6
Volume of Rendered Services	Billion Lei	22.1	39	176
Per Capita Consumptions				
Meat and Meat Products	Kilogram	62	68	109.7
Milk and Milk Products (Excluding Butter)	Liters	180	222	123.3
Eggs	Number	270	290	107.4
Sugar and Sugar Products	Kilogram	28.2	32.5	115.2
Vegetables and Vegetable Products	Kilogram	140	160-170	114.3-121.4
Fish and Fish Products	Kilogram	5.9	12.4	210.2
Potatoes	Kilogram	70.6	100	141.6
Fabrics	Square Meter	28.7	30.9	107.7
Knitwear	Number	10.8	11.5	106.5
Footwear	Pairs	3.5	3.8	108.6
Consumer Goods per 1,000 Inhabitants				
Radio Sets	Number	250.7	300	119.7
Television Sets	Number	209.7	256	122.1
Refrigerators	Number	156.2	192	122.9
Washing Machines	Number	102.2	155	151.7
Automobiles	Number	28.9	44	152.2

		1976-80	1981-85	
Housing Construction				
State-Built Apartments and Efficiency Apartments	Thousands	755.3	900	119.1

# 1981 Prices

"In order to..." (supplying table and footnote, deleting sentence)

Page H 11, seventh paragraph, line four to second paragraph of page H 12 should read: "...a greater extent.

"We will build..." (deleting extraneous phrase, editorial note)

Page H 12, third paragraph, line five make read: "...the development plan that we are discussing and that I am..." (supplying phrase, deleting editorial note)

Page H 12, paragraph four, line 10 make read: "...put 10 or 5 people to work..." (confirming queried figure)

Page H 13, paragraph three, line four make read: "...three salaries, if they achieve good production and record appropriate results. The same is..." (supplying SCINTEIA version, deleting editorial note)

Page H 21, paragraph three, line 13 make read: "...concept of workers democracy or of a state of workers democracy..." (supplying SCINTEIA version, deleting editorial note)

GNA APPEALS TO HELSINKI FINAL ACT PARLIAMENTS

AU011859 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Call Addressed by the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the parliaments of the signatory countries of the Helsinki Final Act"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Jul (AGERPRES)--The Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania, that met in session on June 30-July 1, 1981, within the Eighth Legislature, profoundly preoccupied with the current course of the international situation, espousing the appreciations and conclusions of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausecu at the recent forum of our worker democracy, the Second Congress of the Working People's Councils, setting out from the fact that the workers of the Madrid meeting have been dragging on long and no substantive progress, no concrete step has been marked towards the settlement of the issues on the agenda, and taking into account that huge military arsenals, nuclear missiles included, have been amassed on our continent, which spell to every people such danger as history has never recorded before, threatening the very existence of civilization in Europe and on the entire planet, call on the parliaments of the countries participant in the Helsinki all-European Conference to work more firmly in order to induce an intensification of the activity within the meeting and its conclusion with most substantive results that should give a new, strong impetus to the engineering of security on our continent.

Let us work together and do everything possible for the Madrid meeting to decide on the convening and starting of the thorough preparation of a conference on confidence-building and on disarmament in Europe.

Let us unreservedly campaign for preventing the deployment of new nuclear missiles and the soonest beginning of negotiations to this end. We, Europeans, the peoples on the continent--no matter whether we live in the south, in the north, in the east or in the west--will be, all of us, in the case of a conflagration, the victims for granted of these devastating arms and are therefore vitally interested in halting the deployment of new missiles and in banning them forever from the life of the continent.

Let us ever more widely and unrestrictedly promote the collaboration and cooperation among the peoples on the continent in all domains of economic, political, technico-scientific and cultural activity, in the interests of each and everyone's progress and of solving major problems of mutual interest.

Let us place at the fundament of this cooperation the principles of full equality in rights, reciprocal respect and advantage such as to entrench relations of a new type and a climate of perfect safety allowing each nation to marshal all its resources for the end of socioeconomic progress, free of any intervention from abroad, free of any fear about an aggression.

Let us act to ensure continuity to the multilateral process of European security-building by calling further all-European meetings. The Socialist Republic of Romania is willing to be the host of the next conference for European security and cooperation.

Let us build a united Europe where the independence, sovereignty and social system of each country should be observed as well as the differences in their political and philosophical orientations and creeds. This will enable our continent to a greater extent to averting the aggravation of the international situation, to re-launching and furthering the course oriented to detente and peace all around the world.

We address to parliaments, governments and peoples, to all the advanced forces of the countries signatory to the Helsinki Final Act, calling them to exert all efforts in defence of the supreme right of the people, of all the European nations and of the entire world, to life and peace, to freedom and national independence. Let us take most responsible action to safeguard the future of our peoples, of civilization itself, in order to halt a world catastrophe before it is too late, to make true the burning aspirations of mankind after living in a world free of weapons and wars, in a world of peace, in a better and more just world.

The Grand National Assembly renews the unshakable will and resolve of our entire people, of Socialist Romania to militate with might and main along with the other parliaments and peoples on our continent and in the world for the end of peace and cooperation for national independence and social progress.

BRIEFS

TUNISIAN AGREEMENT--Bucharest, 22 Jun (AGERPRES)--Romanian minister of tourism and sports, Emil Draganescu, and Mohamed Kraiem, minister of youth and sport of Tunisia signed on June 22 in Bucharest an understanding on developing the Romanian-Tunisian collaboration in physical education and sports. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 22 Jun 81 AU]

MORE ON MINIC PRESS CONFERENCE HELD 25 JUN

LD270040 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0702 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Press conference given by Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Federal Social Council for International Relations, to foreign journalists in Belgrade on 25 June--TANJUG headline]

[Text] [passage indistinct] In the field of cultural cooperation Albania abused Yugoslavia's broadmindedness and tolerance. It exploited them to develop irredentist activities in the ranks of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia. For years it refused and kept refusing to conclude an agreement on cultural cooperation with Yugoslavia and even programs of cultural cooperation with Yugoslavia, because it directed all its activity toward cooperation with Kosovo and partly with the republics of Macedonia and Montenegro, where part of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia also lives. It categorically refused cooperation with the other parts of Yugoslavia.

Consequently, if today we appraise the past period, there was no appropriate reciprocity in cooperation between the two countries. We tolerated that, believing that with time the Albanian Government would understand that this could not go on and that both sides' interests and full equality and reciprocity must be observed in cooperation.

However, this did not happen. Relations with Albania therefore became exacerbated, because Albania exploited Yugoslavia's openness and its policy, to engage in crude, brutal interference, impermissible interference, which no sovereign country would tolerate.

In relations with Albania, Yugoslavia will continue to adhere to the same principles to which it has adhered so far, but it will categorically insist that Albania should also adhere to these principles, namely principles concerning respect for independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty, mutual benefit and noninterference in internal affairs. If Albania respects these principles, cooperation between the two countries has prospects.

As for the various forms of cooperation which developed in the absence of an agreement and which were abused by Albania, this has to stop and our entire cooperation must develop on the basis of state agreements and on the basis of the principles which underlie relations between the two countries. We have no intention of halting cooperation with Albania. On the contrary, we want a further development of this cooperation, because the development of cooperation remains in the long term in the interest of both countries, but it must be a different cooperation.

As for the responsibility of the personalities who tolerated this abuse, this question is a topical one and is being discussed in the forums primarily of the Province of Kosovo. They are entitled to call anybody to account and see that everybody bears his share of the responsibility. I think that, from the political point of view, this is the only correct thing to do.

Instead of replying to your second question, I can reiterate the attitude of the supreme political bodies of Yugoslavia, the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency. This attitude was published a few days ago after a session of the Presidium and the Presidency. At their session they exhaustively analyzed the international situation and the problems facing Yugoslavia's foreign policy.

We expressed deep concern at the exacerbation of the situation in and around Poland and also at consequences which this exacerbation could cause. We reiterated our attitudes, formulated much earlier, that only the Polish people, the working class of Poland, the PZPR are entitled to find solutions for a way out of the difficulties being experienced by Poland, without interference from outside by anyone. We expressed our full conviction that Poland's political protagonists are capable of resolving their internal questions without anybody's interference from outside. There is not one single word I would wish to add to the attitude adopted by the highest and most responsible organs and bodies of Yugoslavia on this question.

Sime Kronja: The next question will be put by Mr Helmut Klemens of Helsinki radio.

Question by Helmut Klemens: I wish to go back to the problem of the minorities in Albania--I must correct myself, as the speaker says--to the problem in connection with the Albanian nationality in Kosovo and Albanian interference, as you say.

The Yugoslav Constitution stipulates an obligation to care for the ministries on the other side of the frontiers, which means in Italy, Bulgaria and Austria. Yugoslavia interprets this provision in the constitution very seriously, even when to do so leads to tension, such as was the case with Austria and now is still with Bulgaria. Since Yugoslavia does not apply two criteria in this respect, if it now talks about interference in internal affairs, is Albania not doing precisely what the Yugoslav Constitution rules that the Yugoslav State must do?

Milos Minic: Things are being confused here, things that are not identical are being identified with each other. We have never asked Bulgaria to change its constitution, we have never asked Austria to change its constitution, we advocated the granting of rights to the minorities in Austria and Bulgaria--in Austria on the basis of the State Treaty and in Bulgaria on the basis of the UN Charter and the peace treaty with Bulgaria, and so forth. We have never interfered in the internal affairs of these countries. The Albanian Government demands a change in the Yugoslav Constitution. Do you not see that these are two different things? The Albanian Government is behind terrorist actions, behind the organizers of massive disturbances in Yugoslavia whose aim was to inflict very great damage to brotherhood and unity and in Yugoslavia's stability. When has Yugoslavia done anything of the kind? If you are able to produce any proof, please do so.

H. Klemens: Albania demands a change in the Yugoslav Constitution. As far as I know, Albania asked that the Albanian nationality, which is very numerous, should be given the same rights as are given to nationalities on the basis of the Yugoslav Constitution. The question of favoring disturbances is another question. I do not want to raise it now.

Milos Minic: I could only say in reply that the gentleman must have read the articles in ZERI I POPULLIT. He saw from them that the Albanian Government demands a change in Kosovo's constitutional status, demands that Kosovo should become a republic. Kosovo is a socialist autonomous province, the same as Vojvodina. It is a socialist autonomous province in Yugoslavia. Does this seem to you to amount to interference in the country's internal affairs? Is this not an attack on the constitutional order which the peoples of Yugoslavia, including the Albanian nationality, jointly adopted.

We promulgated our constitution with the full accord of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. Has any other country the right to tell Yugoslavia, the nations of Yugoslavia and the nationalities of Yugoslavia, how to organize their constitutional relations?

As for the rights of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia, along with the other nationalities it enjoys full autonomy in Kosovo, autonomy which has no parallel in the world. This nationality enjoys all the same rights as those enjoyed by all the nationalities in Yugoslavia. It enjoys the full equality which is guaranteed by our constitution to the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

This is why I said at the beginning that you are describing as identical things which are completely different.

Sime Kronja: The next question will be put by Mr Sergio Sanchez, Excelsior, Mexico.

Sergio Sanchez: What is the attitude on North-South negotiations in view of the fact that this process has run into enormous difficulties, primarily on the part of industrialized countries. I believe that Yugoslavia's attitude is certain to represent progress in Mexico.

The second question concerns the conference on Cambodia. The press reports that a certain number of countries have agreed to take part in this conference. On the other hand, a significant number of countries have refused to attend. I believe that Yugoslavia will attend this conference. Will it be able to make a contribution to the development of this solution, this problem? Thank you.

Milos Minic: Yugoslavia will take part in this conference. It took part in all the preparatory conferences in Vienna. It will strive, for its part, to contribute as much as it can to better understanding between the developed and developing countries.

A particular effort will be made to see that a contribution is made by this conference to the creation of a climate that will contribute to the attainment of accord. This should make it possible to adopt a decision at the next session of the UN General Assembly on the beginning of the global talks on the new international economic order and on resolving acute international economic problems.

We have agreed to attend this conference because every country represents itself, because this meeting will not pass any binding decisions and because the meeting will furnish an opportunity for a broad exchange of views between the most developed countries and some of the developing countries.

We have agreed to attend in the conviction that this meeting will help find a way out of the stalemate in which North-South negotiations have now been for years, and facilitate the beginning of more serious work on settling international economic problems.

The international economic situation has deteriorated dramatically, especially as far as developing countries are concerned. If this meeting contributes to the opening of the process of settling international problems it will have been very successful.

As for the second question, Yugoslavia has agreed to take part in the conference on Kampuchea in view of the fact that this conference is being convened on the basis of the attitudes adopted in the United Nations and from the position that every action and initiative which leads to resolving the crisis which has developed in Southeast Asia owing to Vietnam's intervention in Kampuchea and owing to the occupation of Kampuchea, which still goes on, deserves support. At this conference Yugoslavia will present its well-known views in order to contribute to efforts to find a political solution leading to the disentanglement and termination of this crisis, which is dangerous not only to peace and stability in the region, but also to far broader interests of other countries. This is where the interests of the great powers overlap.

Every country decided independently whether to take part in this conference or not. We (?adopted the view) that this conference can promote efforts aimed at resolving this crisis and for that reason agreed to attend.

Aleksandar Lebl: I, too, have two questions to ask, the first of which I shall give up if you consider that you have exhausted the subject by replying to my colleague Sanchez. Roughly, the question is this: how do you see the current state of efforts to change international economic relations or, in other words, build the new international economic order? Is there any progress being made in this respect or is there some kind of delay? Also, how do you appraise the prospects for global talks in light of the changes which have taken place, such as the change of administration in the United States, changes in France, and so forth?

Milos Minic: I really think that I have already partly replied to this question. There is no progress in negotiations between the developed and developing countries. However, if one speaks about the struggle for the new international economic order and efforts to build it, there has been a certain amount of progress through efforts made by developing countries to promote cooperation among themselves. I shall remind you of the very successful meeting recently held in Caracas. This meeting is of great significance. The developing countries discovered that, on their own, through their own efforts and by developing cooperation among themselves, they can improve their situation.

As an illustration, I can tell you that at this meeting the developing countries established that they import about $200 billion from the developed countries, under very unfavorable conditions. They established that multinational, transnational companies from the developed countries manipulate the price of raw materials, causing a drop in the price of raw materials, causing a drop in the price of raw materials at a certain point, when it is in their interest to do so, and that the developing countries are suffering enormous losses. Their position is simply very difficult. Their indebtedness totals nearly $500 billion.

At this meeting it was established that the developing countries could reduce their dependence on the developed countries, at least within certain relative limits, by promoting mutual cooperation and exchange and in other ways.

These efforts by the developing countries belong to the framework of the struggle for the new economic order. I hope that this fruitful meeting will speed up the decisions which many developing countries have to make in order to facilitate mutual exchange.

There is much discussion on whether the arrival of the new administration in the United States helps or hinders adoption of the decision on the global talks and whether the changes in France will help promote negotiations between developing and developed countries.

It is difficult for me to comment on this. I can only refer to what has been stated publicly. The new U.S. Administration says that it is seeking to build a policy toward the Third World, toward the developing countries. I would like not to be able to believe various statements from circles of the new administration that say that they will only help those developing countries which are on friendly terms with the United States, because that is a policy which is unacceptable. I would like to be able to believe that the new U.S. Administration will understand that this is one of the world's most difficult problems, on which depends not only the rehabilitation of the world economy but also peace and security in the world, and also that the new administration's attitude on this question will become clearer at the meeting of the most highly developed countries due to be held in Ottawa and that by October the new administration will have managed to develop a specific policy toward this very major international problem.

As for the new government in France, I have had an opportunity to acquaint myself with the new government's attitude on the problem of negotiations between the developed and developing countries and I can express my satisfaction over statements already made in this connection at the level of the new government's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

If the new French Government decides to follow such a policy we are deeply convinced that that will represent a great contribution toward creation of a greater political will among developed countries to start serious talks and negotiations between developing and developed countries, to solve international economic problems and to build the new international economic order.

Sime Kronja: Mr Zuhayr Sam'an, Iraq, has the floor.

A. Lebl: I said that I had two questions.

Sime Kronja: Mr Sam'an, I apologize. Comrade Lebl has one more question.

A. Lebl: Do you see any negative consequences, economic or otherwise, arising from so rapid a change in the regional structure of Yugoslavia's exchange of goods with the world?

Milos Minic: I have given a very exhaustive reply to this question. I have nothing to add. We see negative consequences as due only to the unfavorable development of our exchange of goods with Western countries. This is a central question and comprehensive efforts made in Yugoslavia by economic state, financial and other organs will be directed toward changing this situation, if possible, as early as during the next half-year period.

Sime Kronja: Mr Sam'an, INA, Iraq.

Zuhayr Sam'an: In a recent television interview Mr Minic spoke about the prospects for a seventh summit of nonaligned countries within a certain period of time. My question is: Has this already been discussed with individual nonaligned countries? Thank you.

Milos Minic: No, we have not discussed this with any of the nonaligned countries. The view that I expressed is my personal view. I hope that this meeting will be held in Baghdad between 6 and 10 September 1982, as was decided by the ministerial conference in New Delhi.

Sime Kronja: The next question will be put by Mr Michael Batty, REUTER.

Michael Batty, REUTER: Can you say anything about the Soviet policy toward Poland and about your relations with Turkey. For a long time there were no high-level contacts with Turkey, then last year Mr Dragan went to Istanbul and, if I remember correctly, the Turkish defense minister came here. Now the Turkish minister of foreign affairs is here. In connection with the present regime in Turkey, can you tell us why these contacts at the highest level have recently taken place?

Milos Minic: As a matter of principle, I do not get involved in commenting on political affairs between two other countries. As far as relations with Turkey are concerned, our ties with this neighboring country have for many years been friendly and are developing in an atmosphere of mutual respect and understanding, regardless of what changes in government are taking place in Turkey. We have never gone into this question, because we consider this type of thing to be an internal affair of every country. Consequently, we consider the visits paid to Yugoslavia by high-ranking officials of the present Turkish Government to be the normal continuation of contacts and cooperation between the two countries. We are striving to develop friendly relations with Turkey and to promote most comprehensive cooperation.

Sime Kronja: Mr Husni al-Imam, MENA, Egypt, has the floor.

Husni al-Imam: The situation in the Middle East has become more explosive and even more tense following Israel's aggression against the Iraqi atomic power station and because of the current tension between Israel and Syria. I would like to have your comments on the situation in the Middle East, taking into account the fact that the security of the Middle East is closely connected with the security of the Balkans.

Milos Minic: The latest events in the Middle East show that the crisis there continues to be a very dangerous one to peace in the world. Our government has issued its own official statement on the Israeli air force's action, about which little is known and which has few precedents in history. This is an example of the level of brutality of which Israel is capable in its aggression against the Arab countries and of the dangers to which this aggressive policy can lead the whole world. We have for years pointed out that this aggressive policy represents a threat not only to Israel's neighboring countries, but also to peace in the world. I think that the vast majority of people, responsible for the governments and for the attitudes of the governments of their countries in the world, today still consider this crisis to be a most dangerous one which can lead to a catastrophe.

The Security Council has condemned this action. We consider it very significant that the Security Council decided to condemn this action. It goes without saying that the decision to impose sanctions did not materialize, and that is a pity. However, the balance of forces in the Security Council today is such that it is obvious that such a decision could not be adopted. However, such as it is, the decision is of great international significance. However, statements made by Begin, the prime minister of Israel, after the decision of the Security Council show that there is no guarantee that Israel will restrain its aggressive policy in the Middle East either toward Lebanon or toward other countries in the Middle East.

Owing to this I think that it is of enormous importance that nonaligned countries, European countries and all other countries should intensify efforts to find a lasting solution to the crisis in the Middle East which will bring peace, security and independence to all the countries in the Middle East. There will be no such solution until the Palestine problem has been resolved. There will be no such solution without the participation of all the countries concerned, including the PLO. Until then Israel's dangerous aggressive policy could surprise the whole world with new and still more brutal and more serious aggressive undertakings.

Sime Kronja: Comrade Shimura, AKAHATA, Tokyo, has the floor.

Shimura: A letter from Sergej Kraigher has recently been sent to Brezhnev. Can you say if there is anything in this letter about or concerning Poland?

At the same time, the Presidium and the Presidency have recently issued a statement on Yugoslavia's international situation and in this letter [words indistinct] about and concerning Poland. Can you say what you think about and how you see the current situation in and concerning Poland? Two weeks are left before the party congress. Thank you.

Milos Minic: The letter which Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, sent Leonid Brezhnev, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is a continuation of messages which the highest ranking representatives of the two countries have exchanged for years on questions of bilateral relations and on the most important international issues.

This letter is of this nature. It deals with both bilateral relations with the Soviet Union, which are developing along the line of increasingly comprehensive and intensified cooperation, and with questions which alarm the whole world. These are the questions concerning detente, disarmament, difficulties at the Madrid CSCE meeting and in general the need to begin to solve the crises in the world.

So, the contents of the letter follows this framework.

As for the second question, the whole world is following with attention the development of the situation in Poland during the preparations for the extraordinary congress. It goes without saying that all of our people, not only the leading organs and bodies of Yugoslavia, are also following the situation in Poland.

All I can say is that the PZPR is in the process of preparing for the extraordinary congress, and all we wish is that no one in no way will hinder the normal process of the consolidation of the PZPR, whose role is decisive for the further development of socialism in Poland and for the consolidation of Poland. The extraordinary congress is certain to pass decisions which will formulate a direction for the entire development of Poland. We are deeply convinced that this is so.

Sime Kronja: Mrs Christine von Kohl, DIE PRESSE, Vienna has the floor.

Christine von Kohl: My first question concerns your introductory sentences. You said that foreign policy is being conducted in the way in which it was built and conceived by President Tito, and you went on to say that you are trying to react to the current situation in the way in which this was at one time done together with him.

My question is: This attitude can be interpreted as a psychological limitation with regard to a more flexible foreign political attitude and the possibilities for pragmatic and conceptual distinctions. Is this the right interpretation of what you said or could you comment on it in a different way?

The second question is related to your reply to my colleague Klemens. I proceed from the basis of that question that the nationality as a form and the policy toward the minorities in Yugoslavia stem from the national liberation struggle and experience in postwar Yugoslavia which was at one time considered to be an optimum form of solution. I further proceed from the fact that 35 years after the war it was shown in Kosovo through the rapid development of the Albanian minority, which has become a dynamic majority in Kosovo, that this is not a South Slav people, but a minority with its mother country in the neighborhood. This alone could be the basis on which to find a different attitude in the sense of solving these topical problems, as well as other problems or at least to try to do so.

My question is: Apart from this principled stand which you have already expressed in your answers, besides what the Yugoslav leadership can do in addition to the foundations which I have mentioned, do there exist other deliberations in the direction of devising a solution?

Milos Minic: I said that we continue to consistently implement the policy of nonalignment and abide by the principles to which we adhered while President Tito played the decisive role and had the decisive say in foreign policy. There is no deviation from that. In the relation to new manifestations, new events, we proceed from these principles most consistently in all our approaches.

Accordingly, there can be no mention of any flexibility when the principled policy of the nonalignment of Yugoslavia is in question.

With regard to the second question, it has several aspects. It would be difficult for me to analyze all of them but I will make an attempt to address the main ones. Yugoslavia is a multinational community; this is generally known. It is not the only multinational community. History has left in the Balkans, and indeed in many other parts of Europe, states which have several nationalities living on their territories. Accordingly, Yugoslavia is not an exception in this respect. You yourself know it and there is no need for me to quote the examples in Europe, let alone the countries on other continents.

It seems that for you the fact that the Albanian nationality is not a South Slav nationality has some significance. There are in Yugoslavia other nationalities which are not South Slav ones. Let me mention the Hungarians, the Romanians and so on. Accordingly, this fact should not mean more than other facts. Your question contains a reference to the vigorous development of the Albanian nationality. Yes, it has experienced prosperity. From utter backwardness it has quickly risen to a specific level of development which is not yet of the kind that will enable it to rank among the medium-developed areas of Yugoslavia. There are many problems indeed--economic, social and others--which are known to everyone when what is involved is an accelerated development in a brief period of time.

The development of the Albanian nationality was particularly vigorous during the past 15-20 years. However, Yugoslavia as a whole was developing very vigorously during that period achieving one of the most dynamic growth rates in the world.

When we were adopting the 1974 constitution, that is to say 7 years ago, we discussed it in a most democratic way throughout the country in public debates in which the Albanian nationality participated. Accordingly, the question whether new conditions and new developments call for different solutions, different deliberations and so forth is without foundation.

I must tell you: Among all our nationalities there are nationalists who do not like Yugoslavia's socialist system or federal order. Do I have to mention Ustashas to you or mention Serb nationalist Chetniks? They do not like our federal system either, just as the irredentist Albanian nationalists do not like the federal system in Yugoslavia. Shall we change our constitution because of the nationalists? Or shall we keep what an overwhelming majority of the nations and nationalities and the working class of Yugoslavia want? These matters must be thought over very responsibly.

Accordingly, if Albanian nationalists manage to win over a part of the young people, mislead them, this cannot possibly open the questions which you are broaching. The nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia stand firmly behind the Yugoslav constitutional system. After all, you were able to see it by the stand, the massive stand taken throughout Yugoslavia, with regard to these disturbances which occurred in Kosovo and were organized by a group of Albanian irredentists and directed--I must say this openly--from abroad. This is what I have to say in reply to your very nuanced question.

Sime Kronja: Mr Robinson Makayi, Zambia, has the floor.

Robinson Makayi, TIMES OF ZAMBIA: Thank you. I would like to know whether the present economic problems in Yugoslavia will have a certain effect on your material support to the liberation movements in South Africa?

Also, do you think that the socialist government in France will play a more important role in Africa, particularly in connection with Namibian problems. Also, what do you think of South African intransigence toward Namibia. And also, what do you think in connection with the U.S. Administration and its friendly attitude toward the regime in Pretoria.

Milos Minic: I do not know whether I remember all the questions. I will try to answer them.

Yugoslavia renders political, diplomatic and material assistance, and if necessary also assistance in arms, to the national liberation movements of the countries which have not yet freed themselves from the colonial yoke. In this respect it carries out strictly one of the first points of the decisions of the first conference of nonaligned countries' heads of state and government in Belgrade. Yugoslavia will not deviate from this policy, no matter what internal difficulties it may have to struggle with.

As far as French Government policy is concerned, well, after all, it has only been in power for 3 days. I can only refer you to the statements made by M. Claude Cheysson, French foreign minister, who spoke with considerable resolve about the fact that France thinks of changing the policy pursued by the previous government toward the developing countries and concerning which a fairly widespread conviction prevailed among the nonaligned countries that it was a neocolonialist policy.

We are ready to believe that the new French Government will view the problems of all nonaligned countries with far greater understanding, and not only those of the Francophone countries as done by the previous French Government.

In this sense it remains to be seen to what extent the new French Government will involve itself in establishing Namibian independence. Five Western countries have a moral and political commitment before the world to see to it that the program of establishing Namibian independence, which the United Nations adopted on their proposals, be carried out. Each one of these countries, if it deviates from the proposals under which they put their signature, can do so only to its moral and political detriment. This applies to everybody including the new U.S. Administration. We are not fully informed about the activity launched among these five countries along the line of establishing Namibian independence. However, we are ready together with nonaligned countries to resist any attempt at circumventing the UN decisions and the attempt to set up some quasi-independence of Namibia, in order to respect the interests of the South African Republic, which for so many decades has kept Namibia under unlawful occupation. This is all.

Margaret Bazira of UGANDA TIMES: Thank you. My question is: At this moment there are certain frictions between nonaligned countries. How do you see the future of the next summit in Baghdad?

Milos Minic: The existence of certain differences among nonaligned countries has given rise to conflicts between individual countries and even wars between individual nonaligned countries, such as the case of the war between Iran and Iraq. This is not a new manifestation in the Nonaligned Movement. These are the problems which the Nonaligned Movement is confronting and making efforts to overcome and solve.

However, these problems have not made it impossible, nor will they make it impossible for nonaligned countries to adopt joint stands, unite their forces and establish unity of action in the struggle for the solution of those problems which are of vital significance for the entire world, and particularly for the nonaligned countries. I think that the very successful nonaligned ministerial conference in New Delhi is the best proof of this. We also expect the Baghdad conference to reaffirm this sort of vitality and ability of the nonaligned countries and the Nonaligned Movement.

Robert Decombe, HUMANITE, Paris: You are talking, although not to any great extent, about the new policy. This is really an historic change. As you know, there are now communist ministers and various comments in this connection. What is your assessment of the fact that there are communist ministers in the government and how do you assess the entire change in France in general, which after all is an historic change.

Milos Minic: I take the view that this event is surely of the greatest importance for the further development of France, but it also has a very broad and important international significance:

I will remind you that the view has been spread and maintained in recent years that conservative forces in the world are on the offensive. I think that the events in France completely undercut this assessment and proved that the process in the world is far more complex.

The events in France show that what is involved is the beginning of very serious changes in the direction of devising new solutions for the problems which individual European governments have not been able to resolve by tackling them in the present way and manner. I think that this is the gist of the problem.

The fact that the new French Government has four ministers who are members of the French Communist Party represents a new development in Europe. We can only welcome the fact that democratic forces in all countries are uniting. We always considered this to be the way to consolidation of internal cooperation and for relaxation of international tension because it is common knowledge that the main political force fighting for relaxation of tension in the world is represented by democratic and progressive forces in the world, particularly in the European countries.

There has already been much comment on this very important event and I think that an overwhelming majority of what I have been able to read in the past 2 days is very positive. This event can only be a disappointment to reactionary forces and to those forces whose banner is the struggle against communism, while for all other democratic forces interested in peace, progress and coexistence this event cannot give rise to any disquiet or dilemmas. It is said that this is the first practical application of Eurocommunism. Let us say that this so. It is evidence that the idea of unification of democratic and progressive forces in Europe is vital, that it has manifested itself most strongly in France and that it has brought about the events which you called events of historic importance.

Sime Kronja: Comrade Dusan Pilic, LA REPUBLICA, Rome, has the floor.

Dusan Pilic: Reference is often made to intensified pressure on Yugoslavia and its nonaligned policy. Is this only pressure stemming from exacerbation of the world situation or is it concrete direct pressure? If it is the latter, could you spell out some of these pressures and identify the forces applying this pressure, and do you think that in light of this pressure the danger to Yugoslavia's independence is growing?

Milos Minic: When talking about pressure we primarily think of the pressure to which Yugoslavia and many other independent countries are exposed--especially those outside the blocs but also the countries in the blocs--which stems from the increasingly intolerant confrontation between the blocs and superpowers.

For the time being I can talk only of this pressure and of the pressure which we feel, feel deeply, just as is felt, I think, by many other countries, particularly nonaligned countries, and especially those outside Europe. But I repeat that it is not only the countries outside the blocs which are involved and that many countries within the blocs suffer from similar pressure because of this confrontation, and fortunately there, too, great resistance to pressure is noticeable. (?So much for that). This is approximately how we see the things; this is our view.

Sime Kronja: Pak Pyong-sun, DPRK, has the floor.

Pak Pyong-sun: Chon Tu-hwan, the fascist military dictator in South Korea, recently proposed that there should be a meeting between the leaders of the north and the south. The DPRK party and government clearly said that this heinous traitor and murderer should not be a party in a dialogue but should be punished. To have contact with him would be tantamount to approving his massacres of his compatriots and his treacheries.

What do you think of the proposal made by the fascist dictator Chon Tu-hwan? Thank you very much.

Milos Minic: You know that Yugoslavia supports a peaceful solution of the Korean problem, the peaceful reunification of Korea. We resolutely backed up the stands and the steps and practical measures which the government of the friendly DPRK took in this direction. We know very well that the DPRK Government made enormous efforts to bring about the opening of the process of peaceful reunification of Korea.

President Tito personally involved himself, and at one time made efforts with President Carter to help this process and that the United States should make a contribution to the opening of this process. [sentence as received] So, proceeding from these stands we can also evaluate the stands of the Government of the DPRK on Chon Tu-hwan's latest proposals.

Sime Kronja: I can inform you that nine more people have asked to ask questions. Mr Anila Patu, Sri Lanka, SUN, has the floor.

Anila Patu, Sri Lanka, SUN: I have two questions, Mr Minic. After the ministerial conference in New Delhi the Nonaligned Movement divided into factions. What can be done? Nondeveloped countries have big problems in connection with education, agriculture, training and so forth. What can Yugoslavia do and what is it thinking of doing in future in connection with these problems in these countries?

Milos Minic: You are talking about divisions in the Nonaligned Movement, you are talking about factions. I have just asked Comrade Kronja a question, as I had not realized that you were from Sri Lanka.

You are very well acquainted with the situation in the Nonaligned Movement. This is not a new development; it is not something that happened today. There have been differences in the movement almost since its beginning, but we always overcome them.

These manifestations got worse and intensified particularly on the eve of the Havana conference. We then made the assessment that the blocs with their influence had achieved breakthroughs and acquired a fairly big influence on individual nonaligned countries. This situation is unchanged today. Many nonaligned countries, because of enormous economic difficulties, difficulties in the field of education, schooling, culture, agriculture and so forth, are compelled to devise a way out for development and turn for help to the developed countries.

Unfortunately, some countries, particularly the great powers, are using this for political purposes. We are energetically against this. However, not one nonaligned country has disowned the Nonaligned Movement. Not one country is willing to give up looking for support for its independence in the Nonaligned Movement. Herein lies the basis upon which the unity and action unity in the Nonaligned Movement is attained time and time again.

As far as the involvement of Yugoslavia in the solution of these difficult problems of individual developing countries is concerned, I can tell you that we are doing everything to step up our commitment. We are dissatisfied with the results. We are particularly dissatisfied with trade with the developing countries. As far back as 1973 the Yugoslav Assembly made the demand that the developing countries' share in Yugoslavia's overall trade should amount to 25 percent. We have not yet been able to surpass the 17 percent mark.

Accordingly, we believe that one of the strategic objectives in our economic relations with foreign countries has not been achieved and that we must attain it. Through trade, through technical cooperation, scientific cooperation and various other forms we can best help our friends in the nonaligned and in other developing countries. We have attained an extensive trade with a number of developing countries. I think that there are just over 10 of these countries and in their case we have done what we could. This particularly applies to our economy and to our organizations of associated labor in helping their development in industry, agriculture, the health services, education and other areas.

Our target remains that we should attain the volume of which I have just spoken. I hope that in the ensuing years we will attain this.

Sime Kronja: Comrade Vladin Ardatovskiy, IZVESTIYA, Moscow, has the floor.

Vladin Ardatovskiy: Your view, Comrade Minic, and your assessment of the USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal to the parliaments and the peoples of the world?

Milos Minic: We fully understand the reasons which motivated Chairman Leonid Brezhnev and the Supreme Soviet to address this appeal to the world. We think that this is yet another step along the line of those initiatives and proposals which Leonid Brezhnev presented at the 26th CPSU Congress and which the congress approved.

We believe that the international situation is such--I am thinking not only of the arms race which is threatening to bring mankind into a situation which can threaten all the peoples of the world with catastrophe, but also of many existing crises which are not being resolved--that such initiatives must be supported by everyone who is interested in reviving the process of detente and in proceeding to talks and negotiations regarding the solving of the problem of disarmament, international economic problems and open crises which have brought about this kind of aggravated international situation and this kind of tension in the world.

If a number of other countries, particularly the countries in the blocs, show the same readiness and the same sentiments, that would be of enormous significance for the reopening of the process of bringing detente back to life.

As far as the nonaligned countries are concerned, there is no need for me to convince you that from conference to conference and at their every meeting they work for universal detente, and in this context I believe that this appeal, as indeed all other similar appeals in the world, will obtain the support of nonaligned countries. I am free to say this. And as far as Yugoslavia is concerned, it is rendering this appeal absolute support.

Sime Kronja: Could I just say one thing. Interpreters have asked if the gentlemen and the comrades who are asking the questions could present their questions just a little more slowly to enable them to translate. Mr Dodo Idi Sey, Nigeria, Nigerian magazine SPEAR, has the floor.

Dodo Idi Sey: My question refers to your assessment of the recent visit of the Nigerian head of state to Yugoslavia concerning the relations between the two countries, and whether these relations can be considered part of the activity of nonaligned countries.

Milos Minic: The importance of the visit by the Nigerian president to Yugoslavia was best assessed in the joint communique which has been published and which is known to you. We made the assessment that this visit is of exceptional importance, mainly for the development of bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Nigeria and for the expansion of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. However, it is also of great importance for greater activity in the solution of international problems.

The stands set out in connection with international problems particularly in connection with the problems of Africa, are of enormous importance. These are the stands which are based on the decisions of the conference of nonaligned countries, and they received full support from Yugoslavia and Nigeria.

This fact has a specific weight because of the very great international importance and international role of Nigeria. Nigeria is not only in the process of internal accelerated social and economic development, but its international role is growing increasingly--its role as one of the most prominent nonaligned countries.

Sime Kronja: Mr Oshima Chaurhuri Basu, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, India, has the floor:

Oshima Chaurhuri Basu: The friendly countries, India and Yugoslavia, are developing countries, but our economic relations are constantly falling. How do you view this?

Milos Minic: We are not satisfied with this, and as far as I know the two governments are conducting intensive contacts and negotiations to change the situation and to initiate an expansion of economic, scientific and technical cooperation in various areas.

Objective conditions also exist and so does the political will of the two governments. I think that the main question is that of the relations between and conduct of the economies of the two countries. It is obvious that both governments will have to take certain measures to encourage the development of economic cooperation between India and Yugoslavia, particularly since these are two countries whose friendship has lasted for decades and is becoming increasingly strong and firm with every passing year.

Sime Kronja: Mr Alexander Penduka, Zimbabwe Information Service, has the floor:

Alexander Penduka: The Nonaligned Movement is now about to attain 20 years of existence. Do you believe that international relations today are similar to those 20 years ago?

Milos Minic: Many people make the kind of comparisons which you have in fact made in your question. There is no doubt that the regress and degredation in the process of detente started in 1976 have caused a deterioration in international relations which increasingly worries everyone. I find it difficult to equate the present international situation with the one 20 years ago. This means the times of the Cold War. However, if the process of deterioration of international relations is not arrested, then I think that no soberminded person can rule out the possibility of reentering a new phase of a very dangerous Cold War. I hope that the governments of all countries are aware of it too, and this applies particularly to the governments of those countries which have the biggest military power at their disposal.

Sime Kronja: Comrade Slobodan Lazarevic, REUTER, Great Britain, has the floor.

Slobodan Lazarevic, REUTER: Comrade Minic, my impression is that Yugoslav activities within the framework of nonaligned countries have recently been slightly less focused on the Middle East and Southeast Asia. What I mean is that there have been no new initiatives in these areas, and that the concentration on African problems has been intensified. If this is correct, does it mean that a. some forces in the movement, including the so-called Soviet-oriented member-countries, are blocking the actions of nonaligned countries and of Yugoslavia in the Middle East and Southeast Asia and b. does Yugoslavia believe that the southern African and African complex of problems is more acute and more important at this point in time?

There is another question. It seems to me that you express the optimism that Yugoslav exports to the convertible currency area can show positive results as early as the second half of this year. I would like to ask you: if this optimism exists, where does it come from, given that one we know from the government and other sources that productivity, prices, competitiveness, structure of foreign political and economic missions abroad, and a number of other parameters have not changed or improved?

Milos Minic: I could not confirm that Yugoslavia's interest in the Middle East and Southeast Asia crises has been reduced or that its activity has been diminished, or that it has been particularly intensified in southern Africa. In foreign policy intervals always emerge when action is concentrated on specific problems. Now the problem of establishing the independence of Namibia is in the center of activity and, as you know, a meeting of the nonaligned countries Coordination Bureau has been held in Algiers in connection with Namibia. There has also been a Security Council meeting in connection with Namibia. The possibility cannot be ruled out of the nonaligned countries starting an initiative to convene a new special General Assembly session on Namibia, and so on. It is normal that in such a situation Yugoslavia, as it has always done, is engaged fully in contributing as much as it can to the earliest possible solution of this problem, because this problem is very important. It would remove one very dangerous crisis where there is a threat of a very sharp confrontation between the blocs and the great powers. Establishing Namibian independence would bring about a feeling of security and stability throughout southern Africa and among all countries of the so-called frontline. For this reason Yugoslavia considers it very important that this problem be brought to a conclusion and there are prospects of its being brought to conclusion. However, this does not mean that involvement and activity in connection with the crisis in the Middle East has been reduced. Within the limits of its possibilities, Yugoslavia is involved in the Middle East, just as it was involved earlier on. And as far as Southeast Asia is concerned, the very fact that Yugoslavia has decided to take part in the conference on Kampuchea means that Yugoslavia's interest in the crisis in Southeast Asia has not been diminished, not has its involvement.

With regard to your second question, I see that you keep well abreast of what is being published about our economic situation. In fact, the main reason (?for) the unfavorable development of our exports to the West lies within our country. The high rate of inflation has placed the exporters into the convertible area in a rather unfavorable situation. Our economic policy is now taking appropriate measures to improve the conditions of businessmen, taking into account the negative effect which inflation has had during the past 5 months on their position regarding exports to the West.

In addition, specific stimulative measures are being prepared which should compensate the exporters for their difficult situation due to the difference between domestic and foreign prices. As you know, the SFRY Assembly adopted a decision that slightly over 2 percent should be set aside in all the budgets and also in all the resources held by self-management interest communities so that this compensation can be offered to exporters. These are material facts which must bring about an improvement in exports to the West. How great it will be and what the volume will be is difficult to assess. It is difficult to believe that it will be possible to make good whatever was lost during the past 5 months, but it is certain that we shall attain some measure of progress. If we did not believe that these measures could produce an effect, we would not have taken them.

Of course this is a long-term problem. As far as the solution of the entire long-term problem is concerned, we are facing the task of changing the situation of our economy in its relations with the convertible area, and the study of the modalities to achieve this objective is underway.

As far as the EEC is concerned, we concluded an agreement with it in which great facilities for our economy have been attained. Almost over 70 percent of industrial products could be exported without custom duty burdens. But despite this we have not attained any significant exports since that agreement was concluded. One [words indistinct] the EEC concerning agriculture produce and concerning meat exports for Greece. The difficulties have emerged since Greece joined the community. However, believe me, the biggest part of the problem is in our country. I have mentioned some reasons, including mainly inflation. Second, slow adaptation of our economy, its inadequate organization regarding Western market operations which, since recession began to dominate the Western market, have become difficult for all developing countries. Yugoslavia is not an exception. There is hardly a developing country which is not in a similar position with regard to Western markets. We have talks and contacts with our friends in the developing countries which are confronting absolutely identical difficulties.

One has to attain higher competitiveness in conditions of lower productivity. This market has to be satisfied when the domestic industry of that market is also fighting to maintain at least a nil growth rate, if not to attain a higher growth, and so on.

However, and despite this, I think that we are fully aware that the main reasons lie with us and that we are taking measures to eliminate these causes and bring about more dynamic exports to the West, and also to the developing countries, because we have been very dissatisfied with this during the past 5 months.

Sime Kronja: A question will be asked by Hasan 'Ali Uthman, Sudan News Agency.

Hasan 'Ali Uthman: My question is: What is your assessment of the race between the great powers in relation to the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, and what should the nonaligned countries do to establish and to act as a counterweight to this race?

Milos Minic: I can add nothing to what the ministerial conference in New Delhi said on this problem. The nonaligned countries insist that the UN decision on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace be implemented. We support the position that all obstacles be eliminated for a conference of the countries on the shores of the Indian Ocean and of other interested countries, and that the UN decision be implemented.

The race taking place in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf area is dangerous for the entire world. It has assumed hitherto unparalleled dimensions. It is the consequence of the crises which have taken shape in that entire area, ranging from the Middle East crisis, the Iranian-Iraqi war, to the problem of Afghanistan, and so on.

Nonaligned countries, too, will act in accordance with the decisions and stands which they have adopted, and we shall be making our contribution. However, this is a complex problem and we do not believe that the situation in the Indian Ocean can change for the better until the business is seriously tackled, with much political will and readiness to come to an agreement and solve the outstanding crises in the Middle East, Near East and Southeast Asia area.

Leonid Kharkov, Moscow: Comrade Minic, in a recent television interview you spoke about the crisis of socialism. Can you tell us something more concrete about it. Does this crisis embrace Yugoslavia too?

Milos Minic: I must apologize but, as far as I know, I did not speak about that. Accordingly, you should address yourself to one of the comrades who spoke about that. A mistake must have been made somewhere. I have my views about it, but since you have asked the question in this way, I would like you to address it to the right quarters.

Habi Guze, WEEKLY, a Tanzanian weekly paper: Comrade Minic, recently Yugoslavia showed great interest in cooperation with African countries. Can you tell whether there will be such cooperation in the future?

Another question: Are you satisfied with the present bilateral cooperation between Tanzania and Yugoslavia?

Milos Minic: I provided a partial answer to your question when I said that we are profoundly dissatisfied with the development of our cooperation with the developing countries, that we have not fulfilled our plans and objectives, and that the struggle in the ensuing years to attain the desired volume of trade with the developing countries is still to come.

Among these countries we pay particularly great attention to cooperation with the African countries, both with North African countries and with the African countries south of the Sahara Desert.

With some of these countries we have well-developed relations, but the number of these countries is small. Out of an enormous number of African countries--there are over 40 of them, I do not know how many precisely--we have developed cooperation with seven to eight countries. Tanzania is among these countries with which we have a rather more developed cooperation, but we are far from being satisfied with the volume of our cooperation with Tanzania.

The recent visit by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, to Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe provided the occasion for a broad exchange of views on the conditions, possibilities and need for development of economic cooperation between these three countries and Yugoslavia.

We hope that this visit will bear fruit and that the development of economic cooperation will accelerate as far as Tanzania is concerned too.

Sime Kronja: Yugoslav comrades, Yugoslav journalists have been considerate to their foreign colleagues and allowed them to be first to ask all their questions.

We have exhausted the list of questions posed by foreign journalists. We have more questions, by Dragan Colovic of Radio Belgrade and Drago Flis of Radio Ljubluana. Oh yes, Comrade Pavle Jankovic has subsequently put a question. Since he is an elderly colleague, may we consider it, Comrade Minic.

Milos Minic: Since he has been here for such a long time he can be considered as being one of our journalists.

Sime Kronja: So let us give the floor to colleague Jankovic.

Jankovic: I will ask a very short question: How do you regard the further development of French-Yugoslav relations after the terrific changes that have occurred in France?

Milos Minic: We cultivated good friendly relations with France in the course of the earlier period, too, and we made mutual efforts so that cooperation between the two countries should develop as much as possible. We hope that such cooperation will continue. On his return from an official visit to Great Britain, our federal secretary for foreign affairs stopped in Paris and had a lengthy conversation with Mr Cheysson, minister for external relations in the new French Government. In these talks, views were exchanged on bilateral relations between France and Yugoslavia. On the basis of this exchange of views, I could conclude that we may expect an even greater intensity of cooperation between France and Yugoslavia in all fields, and an even fuller and greater understanding on many questions in the fields of bilateral cooperation and international relations.

Sime Kronja: Comrade Dragan Colovic, please.

Dragan Kolovic: Comrade Minic, in the absence of global solution for problems of international economic relations, international aid through UN institutions has played and continues to play a significant role for the developing countries. It has had a certain role in our development, too.

Changes are underway or changes are being indicated in this field. The strength of the multilateral forms of aid through UN institutions is weakening. The Association for Development has received a warning recently. It is facing bankruptcy. Bilateral aid is gaining in importance, and so are other forms which make political conditions and economic and other pressure on the poorest countries possible.

How do you regard these tendencies or this occurrence, and what do you expect in this context from the forthcoming international conference in Paris on the position of the poorest countries?

Milos Minic: In your question you stated everything that has to be stated. You see, if we look for the real cause of such a situation, I think that it lies in the aggravation of international relations, in the deterioration of the situation and a frightful retrogression of detente.

This has motivated some big powers to develop bilateral cooperation and to reduce their aid to international institutions which had played a great role in assisting and helping the development of many developing countries. This is an extremely negative tendency which should be stopped.

However, in the context of such an international situation, it is difficult to be optimistic and believe that this tendency will be cut short soon. As regards the problem of aid to the least developed countries, there exists, as far as I know, considerable agreement in the United Nations among all the countries, and I expect considerable success from the Paris conference.

I will tell you what I think about all this. There are some developed countries, or rather some responsible--even most responsible--statesmen who assert that one can no longer talk about a class of developing countries as a uniform class, but that there exist different classes. Even Mr Kissinger at the Paris conference in 1976 divided the developing countries into classes. He spoke at that time and divided the world into four worlds not three worlds. He singled out the least developed countriees as the fourth world and he insisted that everybody should help them.

This opinion prevailed. I profoundly believe that it is wrong to divide the developing countries into several classes. They are all united in an approximately similar position which they have in the existing international economic system, regardless of their different levels of development and of the fact that some of them have attained a rather high level of industrial development.

However, among them, within the developing countries, the problem of the least developed countries is recognized; they must necessarily and urgently be helped because some of them are on the brink of starvation and on the brink of an economic catastrophe. In some countries this situation is a cause of grave political convulsions, shocks, conflicts and instability which also cause instability in several regions.

Because of all this, it would be normal for all of us to expect that the Paris conference should indeed attain success that will not be below expectations, regardless of the difficulties being experienced by the developed countries.

Sime Kronja: The last on the list is the comrade from Radio Ljubljana.

Drago Flis: Comrade Minic, allow me to return to relations with neighboring countries. During the preparation of the Helsinki Final Act you exerted much effort to have an article on the rights of national minorities included in the act.

Now I am interested to know what the future Yugoslav foreign policy will be regarding the national minorities, considering that above all some parts of the Western press speculate that Yugoslavia's interest in this problem could abate after the events in Kosovo.

Milos Minic: The speculations are baseless. The policy of Yugoslavia remains as it is. I will remind you of the decisions of the joint session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency held under the chairmanship of President Tito at Karadjordjevo 3 years ago, of his speech in Skopje and, furthermore, his speech in Pristina in which the content of the decisions was presented. There will be no changes in the policy of Yugoslavia on this question.

The problem that has arisen because of the irredentist actions in Kosovo and the disorders that they provoked has no influence on the position of Yugoslavia toward national minorities. That which Yugoslavia requests other countries to respect in Yugoslavia's policy and attitude toward the national minorities of Yugoslavia's peoples in other countries, it will strictly respect--implementing its constitution and its law--with regard to the national minorities of those peoples from the neighboring countries--these minorities which we call nationalities. For they truly have a position as nationalities and not one of minorities in Yugoslavia.

All this speculation, in my opinion, is either a result of some muddle or a result of an intentional mix-up of different things and of creating confusion about this problem. I wish to stress once again: We do not dispute the interest of the Albanian Government in the position of the Albanian national minority, but the government has not shown interest but misused and tried to manipulate the minority and attempted to exert external pressure on Yugoslavia to change its constitutional system, and in this way interfered in the internal affairs of our country.

These matters must be separated. A line must be drawn between the interest in one's minorities and where interference in the internal affairs of other countries starts. No sovereign country will allow interference in its internal affairs. Therefore Yugoslavia has no reason to change in any way its policy and position as regards national minorities. It will consistently strive to implement the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act that refer to national minorities, although Yugoslavia believed and continues to believe that these decisions do not comprise a full and complete system of principles which should be adhered to by all countries in relation to national minorities, wherever they may be, in Europe or elsewhere.

There you are, I am able to state this categorically.

Sime Kronja: Before we conclude the conference, I inform you that the conference here today was attended by 76 foreign journalists, making it 81 including the colleagues from Vienna. Of them, 32 asked 47 questions. The comrades in charge of the shorthand record have informed me tnat you can obtain the shorthand record here, 10 to 15 minutes after the conclusion of the session.

On your behalf and in my own name I express thanks to Comrade Minic for his exhaustive statements and everything that he did for all of us today.

Milos Minic: I thank you for your attention. It was a great pleasure, I repeat once again, to have the meeting with you and I will be happy to meet you always when circumstances may require it.

Sime Kronja: Thank you.

The press conference concluded at 1230.

FURTHER DETAILS ON VISIT OF LIBYA'S MAJOR JALLUD

Djuranovic, Jallud Toasts

LD301154 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2240 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jun (TANJUG) Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, gave a dinner in the palace of the Federation in Belgrade tonight for 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the Libyan revolutionary leadership.

During the dinner, at which members of the Libyan delegation and several senior Yugoslav personalities were present, Djuranovic and Jallud exchanged brief extempore toasts in which they particularly stressed their mutual interest in the promotion of cooperation between the two countries. Having welcomed the guest, Djuranovic made the assessment that the Yugoslav-Libyan talks this afternoon had begun in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding. He stressed that this is fully in keeping with the relations between the two countries, which are good and constantly imprcving.

Djuranovic recalled that the foundations of Yugoslav-Livyan friendship were laid by President Tito and Col Al-Qadhdhafi and pointed out that both countries are loyal to nonalignment and the struggle of the peoples against all forms of foreign domination.

The Yugoslav premier stressed that the recent visit of Al-Qadhdhafi to Yugoslavia was confirmation of the continuity of cooperation and friendship consolidated during President Tito's lifetime.

Djuranovic stressed particularly the resolve of the peoples of Yugoslavia to proceed along Tito's path, the path of socialist construction, brotherhood and unity and nonalignment, and said that Yugoslavia will consistently strive to rpomote its relations with Libya which should be an example of cooperation between two nonaligned countries. Expressing his profound conviction that Jallud's visit will provide a fresh stimulus to this cooperation, Djuranovic said that the situation in the world gives rise to concern, that new focal crisis points are emerging and that the old crisis points have not yet been eliminated, which is increasing international tension.

The Yugoslav premier particularly stressed Yugoslavia's concern over the Middle East, particularly because of the aggressive actions taken by Israel, and over the war between Iraq and Iran, stressing that Yugoslavia has always given and will continue to give full support to a solution of the Palestinian question which would suit the Palestinian people, and he said that only a comprehensive solution will be possible in the Middle East and this implies an Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories and the formation of an independent Palestine state.

Djuranovic said that the resolve of the OAU, that is to say of the African countries, to decide their future independently is an encouragable sign and that Yugoslavia supports African efforts to apply authentic principles of nonalignment. He expressed his conviction that Yugoslavia and Libya will continue to cooperate in the defense of the principles of nonalignment.

Expressing words of thanks for the cordial welcome, Major Jallud recalled that his visit comes immediately after Al-Qadhdhafi's visit, and he assessed this as a proof of the promotion of relations. These frequent visits at all levels, he said, are a continuation of the relations established by Tito and Al-Qadhdhafi.

Jallud said that from the first day of the September Revolution in 1969, Libya had full support of President Tito, who loved Libya and its people. He recalled that Tito often visited Libya which was a proof of his friendship which extended to friendship between our peoples.

The guest from Libya said that with President Tito's death a great loss was suffered not only by Yugoslavia and Libya, and not only by the nonaligned countries, but by the entire world. He expressed his conviction that Yugoslavia will continue along Tito's path and that this will enhance its reputation still further.

Jallud stated that the Nonaligned Movement was created by the Yugoslav people with Tito and said that following the September Revolution the Libyan people linked themselves firmly to the Nonaligned Movement, which again was a feature common to the two countries.

Jallud paid tribute to Yugoslavia for the support it gives to the Arab countries and stressed that Al-Qadhdhafi was very satisfied over his last visit to Belgrade because he saw for himself that Yugoslavia is firmly marching along Tito's path.

The reactionary forces, according to Jallud, thought that after Tito's death the Nonaligned Movement would disintegrate, but this did not happen, and Yugoslavia (?and Libya), precisely because their responsibility was enhanced by President Tito's death, (?made even greater efforts) to strengthen the Nonaligned Movement.

Jallud then referred to the international situation, which is characterized by many dangers, such as fresh focal points (?of war), the arms race and others, stressing that nonetheless the efforts of the people fighting for autonomy and independence are multiplying. In this context he stressed the importance of the struggle for a new order in the world based on justice and equality.

Jallud said that the Arab world is (?facing) foreign pressure and subversion. He recalled that U.S. threats to Libya are being intensified. His assessment is that they occur because the Libyan people (?want to follow) their own independent path. He (?also) denounced the attacks made (?on) Palestinians and U.S.-Zionist pressure on Syria because of the so-called missile crisis. Jallud also denounced the Israeli attack on the Iraqi (?nuclear research center) in Baghdad [words indistinct] although (?the United States) claims not to have any connection with it.

Jallud advocated consolidation of cooperation among the (?nonaligned countries) in the struggle for justice in the world. He stated that cooperation between Yugoslavia and Libya is to the advantage of the Nonaligned Movement and that it contributes to the struggle for a new economic order.

Jallud said that the present talks have made a fresh contribution to the consolidation of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Libya. He expressed Libya's readiness to build this cooperation on the broadest possible foundations.

Dolanc, Jallud Hold Talks

LD012336 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1617 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Jul (TANJUG)--Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held talks today with Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah who is visiting our country as the guest of the Federal Executive Council. In a lengthy, friendly and cordial conversation they discussed cooperation between the sociopolitical organizations of the two countries and the development of the traditionally friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Libya.

Opinions were also exchanged on certain aspects of the international situation, in particular the situation in the Middle East. Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Safet Serifovic, SFRY ambassador to Tripoli, were present at the talks.

Statement on Jallud's Visit

LD012245 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1746 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Jul (TANJUG)--The following press statement was issued in Belgrade this evening at the end of the visit by Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Libyan Jamahiriyah:

"At the invitation of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, paid a friendly visit to the SFRY from 29 June to 1 July 1981.

"Major Jallud laid flowers on President Tito's grave.

"Major Jallud was received by Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, and held a friendly conversation with him on international issues, bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries.

"Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud conducted official talks with the participation of members of the delegations from the two countries. On this occasion they exchanged opinions on a number of issues concerning international relations and bilateral cooperation between the SFRY and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The talks were conducted in a friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of the stable relations between the two countries.

"The two sides expressed concern at the incessant aggravation of international relations which threatens the security and peace of the world, particularly because of the latest development of events in the territory of Arab countries as a consequence of the constant escalation of Israeli aggression.

"They also expressed anxiety at the increased activities directed against the goals and aspirations of peoples struggling for economic and political emancipation.

"They also noted the growth of forces in the world offering resistance to such tendencies. They stressed in particular the role of nonaligned policy and the movement of the nonaligned countries as an independent nonbloc global factor in resolving burning international issues, and they emphasized the need to strengthen the solidarity of the nonaligned countries and the movement's capacity for action on the basis of the authentic principles of nonalignment.

"In connection with this they pointed to the importance of the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi, and also of the meeting of the Coordination Bureau in Algiers devoted to resolving the problems of Namibia.

"The two sides insisted on the urgent application of UN Resolution No. 435, which relates to Namibia's independence, and in connection with this they expressed their support for the Namibian people's struggle for independence under the leadership of the South-West Africa People's Organization.

"Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Major Jallud expressed their satisfaction with the results achieved in bilateral cooperation to date. They also reviewed the opportunities for strengthening and expanding this further on long-term bases, particularly on the economic and scientific and technical level, in accordance with the agreement reached during the official visit to the SFRY in April 1981 of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September Revolution.

"With the aim of realizing the aspirations of the two friendly peoples, a protocol was signed on all-round cooperation in various spheres, as well as other documents regulating cooperation between the two countries.

"Major Jallud expressed his gratitude for the welcome and care with which he and his delegation were surrounded during his visit to the SFRY. He conveyed an invitation to Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, to make a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The invitation was accepted with pleasure [words indistinct] the date of the visit is to be set later."

Major Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, will stay for a short holiday in Yugoslavia.

ACTIVITIES OF SOVIET NAVY DELEGATION REPORTED

LD011626 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1202 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Split, 1 Jul (TANJUG)--The delegation of the Soviet Navy, led by its commander, Flt Admiral Sergey Georgiyevich Gorshkov, which is paying an official and friendly visit to our country's armed forces and navy, was in Split today. The guests from the Soviet Union were received this morning by Vice Admiral Tihomir Vilovic, commander of the naval district, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

The Soviet Navy delegation then visited the navy school center and fleet units and toured cultural and historic sights in the city and the sports center in Poljud.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SOFIA CEMA SESSION

AU011601 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] A Yugoslav delegation headed by Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, has left for Sofia to attend the 35th CEMA session. Members of the Yugoslav delegation will participate in the work of the session on the basis of the agreement between Yugoslavia and CEMA to provide and mutually exchange information during deliberations on economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON CCP'S 'NEW COURSE' AFTER PLENUM

LD011646 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Few parties in power have trodden a path more difficult and thorny than has the CCP in the six decades of its existence. The path which lies ahead of it will not be much easier. And the Chinese Revolution and 32 years of socialist construction have served to demonstrate that the struggle to preserve socialism from nonsocialist deviations is as difficult as the struggle for the victory of the revolution itself.

Drawing up in recent days the balance sheet of the path traversed, the CCP found the strength to say of itself much which since the victory of the 1947 Revolution could not be said. It has done this in its own specific way, in the spirit of the best Chinese traditions. The greatest failures in internal development have not been spared the harshest criticism, with a clear indication that that which could not be said in the present situation would be said on some more favorable occasion. Nor was Mao Zedong spared criticism, but this was done in such a way as not to bring into question his role in the prerevolutionary period and in socialist construction. The CCP did not wish to go further than that, nor was it necessary, for it is sufficient for the CCP on its further path not to repeat that which was assessed to be bad at the last Central Committee session.

With the election of the new party chairman Hu Yaobang, and with the new line-up of forces in the party leadership, the CCP has ensured all the necessary prerequisites for continuing along the path on which it has decided, the path of democratization and accelerated economic development. This is also the path which consolidates China's position in international relations, and its further opening up toward the world, as well as the opening up of the world toward China.

The CCP was a long time in preparing for the June plenum. This is evidence of the great struggle within the party for a new orientation. However, the most impressive thing is the fact that everyone's dignity has been preserved in this struggle. This is just as important as the victory of the new line itself, a line which, to judge by all events, has liberated the CCP from all incarceration by dogma. One of the party vice chairmen, although sixth in line, is Hua Guofeng, hitherto chairman of the Central Committee, although he was not an adherent of the new course. Hua Guofeng's remaining in the Politburo does not indicate insecurity of the new leadership in regard to its selected path, but is primarily evidence of its readiness and strength to proceed as far as possible by the new path. This is guaranteed by the three key personalities at the party summit, Hu Yaobang, the newly elected chairman of the Central Committee, and his two strongest supporters, Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang.

The CCP Central Committee resolution about the party's history in the last 32 years suggests that the Chinese leadership is aware of both the positive and negative aspects of the path traversed in building socialism. It may appear to outside observers that the resolution might have gone further in some assessments, but we bear in mind all the complexities of the internal and external situation accompanying the preparations for convening the latest Central Committee plenum, and all the wrong roads taken in the last 32 years, then it is not difficult to come to the conclusion that the plenum document precisely portrays the present reality in China. Such as it is, that reality presents enough hope that the CCP is on the best path to confirm and consolidate its irreplaceable role in the further building of socialism.

The greetings, which the LCY Central Committee sent to the CCP on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the CCP's founding, also express the League of Communists' desire to continue fruitful cooperation with the CCP on the bases of friendship, full equality and understanding. This great date in China's history deserves to be marked in that spirit, like many similar dates in the history of the communist and workers' movement.

KRAIGHER CHAIRS PRESIDENCY SESSION HELD 1 JUL

LD012140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1231 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Jul (TANJUG)--A session of the SFRY Presidency was held in Belgrade today. It was chaired by Sergej Kraigher.

A decision was taken at the session to the effect that the 20th anniversary of the first conference of nonaligned heads of state and government, held in Belgrade in the beginning of September 1961, be marked in our country in an appropriate way in keeping with the historic importance of this event. It was also decided to set up a committee which will be in charge of all the activities in connection with the observance of this anniversary in our country.

The SFRY Presidency was briefed on the information about the work of the Federal Social Council for International Relations in the period between 1 January 1979 and 31 December 1980.

The SFRY Presidency discussed some matters concerning the institution of decorations and the policy of awarding them and adopted appropriate decisions.

Some other questions pertaining to the constitutional authority of the SFRY Presidency were also discussed.

DEFENSE COUNCIL DISCUSSES TERRITORIAL DEFENSE

AU012150 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] At its session today, which was presided over by Sergej Kraigher, president of Yugoslavia's Presidency, the Council for National Defense of Yugoslavia's Presidency discussed the draft directives for developing territorial defense in the period until 1985. The council concluded that the draft directives provide a good foundation for the further development and training of territorial defense for all-people's defense and social self-protection. The council also considered a report on the military aspects of the international situation and Yugoslavia's position and called attention to the fact that the further deterioration of the world military-political situation demands a constant concern and efforts of our community to strengthen the country's defense strength. The council emphasized the importance of Yugoslavia's further activity, especially within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement, in the struggle for peace, to reduce international tension, to stop the arms race and for international cooperation on the basis of equality.

COMMISSION DISCUSSES LCY'S LEADING POLITICAL ROLE

AU011810 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Mirjana Trajkovic report]

[Text] Implementing the leading role of the League of Communists in the political system is the topic of the 2-day session of the LCY Central Committee Commission for Organizational and Statutory Matters, which opened in Belgrade today. At the session today members of the commission raised certain current issues that must be more fully discussed, in the period preceding the 12th congress, from the viewpoint of the organization and activity of the League of Communists in the political system. Dragoljub Stavrev, France Popit, Branko Mikulic, Svetozar Durutovic and Budimir Vukasinovic delivered introductory reports on behalf of their working groups. Mirjana Trajkovic reports on the morning work of the commission:

The 12th Congress does not need to change the existing organizational structure of the League of Communists. This is the view of the commission's working group, which was presented by Branko Mikulic. However, according to the appraisal presented by Mikulic, changes are needed in the substance and methods of work of the organs of the League of Communists.

According to Dragoljub Stavrev, a very important issue is that of working out precisely the new position and method of activity of the League of Communists in the delegate system. Despite the clear congress orientations, we are only at the beginning in this respect. What is essential for ensuring the successful fulfillment of the function of the League of Communists in the political system is its organized participation in sociopolitical organizations and especially in the Socialist Alliance and the trade unions. Dragoljub Stavrev pointed out the need to determine, including by statutory provisions, the forms of the delegate method of organization of the League of Communists within the sociopolitical organizations. Continuing his report, Stavrev emphasized that it is necessary to ensure more direct and effective activity of the highest organs of the League of Communists at the levels of the federation, the republics and the provinces. The political executive organs of the League of Communists in the federation, the republics and the provinces must primarily carry out the agreed policy and directly stimulate and coordinate the activity of the entire organization of the League of Communists.

Democratic centralism will continue to be the basic principle of relations, organization and activity of the League of Communists, France Popit stressed. The principle of democratic centralism is not merely a question of statutory norms, but is inseparably connected with the further development of self-managing democracy. The statutory norms on their own can neither prevent nor eliminate the tendencies of disunity, irresponsibility and other similar attitudes that weaken the capability of the League of Communists for action, as well as its ideological-political capability. It is not sufficiently clear to us that invoking democratic centralism is worthless if we failed to create the conditions enabling the members to creatively participate in the decisionmaking process, France Popit said.

According to Svetozar Durutovic's appraisal, today the basic organizations of the League of Communists are more capable of independently participating in forming the policy of the League of Communists. Durutovic presented several proposals of his working group to further advance the work of the basic organizations. According to one of the proposals, the basic organizations should be obliged under the statute to constantly monitor and evaluate the political and security situation in their respective communities. The need for the basic organizations to periodically issue public reports on their work and thereby enable all working people--not just communists--to evaluate their work, was also stressed, Svetozar Durutovic said.

The participation of workers in the structure of the League of Communists is unsatisfactory and has not changed for years, Budimir Vukasinovic emphasized. In the last 8 years the participation of workers has increased by a mere 1 percent and now amounts to 20.5 percent. On the other hand, in the same period the League of Communists has admitted 1,319,000 new members. Budimir Vukasinovic outlined the proposals for more efficient records and statistical information on changes in the structure of the membership of the League of Communists.

The session of the LCY Central Committee Commission for Organizational and Statutory Matters will continue in the afternoon.

POLITIKA STRESSES KOSOVO LEADERS' RESPONSIBILITY

AU011425 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jun 81 p 6

[Slavoljub Djukic article: "Shifted Justice"]

[Text] Are we on the way to a thorough and broad political differentiation in Kosovo? We must discuss this for at least two reasons: First, it is now possible to rally all those who are sober, progressive and politically ready to get involved without delimitations of principle; the second reason is contained in the fact that despite certain encouragement, criticism is running more slowly and superficially than demanded by political circumstances. In some communities the question even arises whether the mistrust between the peoples is growing or falling.

All that we do today we do in the name of the need to be closer to each other and not more distant. In the name of this need, we are obliged to answer without the usual restraint and fear often due to petty politicking: What is now slowing down the criticism and self-criticism in Kosovo, to use these traditional terms?

According to Yugoslav experience and beyond, a typical sequence of events exists in such situations. After facing the truth, a discussion has always followed first on the responsibility of the people who, considering their position in society, have the greatest influence in forming the political atmosphere. However, in the case of Kosovo, something perplexing is happening which is not in accord with practice so far. Legal measures are being taken against the rioters and the organizers of demonstrations. Self-criticism is being encouraged among the party membership, party secretaries are being dismissed, but as you get further away from the basic cells of society, responsibility is being watered down or is being expressed in general terms.

For the first time since the war, the public is not able to confirm an accomplished fact--the dismissal or resignation of certain officials--but is now repeatedly asking how it is possible that, after all that, people who by the very fact that they headed influential institutions bear the greatest responsibility for the situation created in Kosovo, remain in responsible positions. If there is no responsibility here, how is it at all possible, now and in the future, to discuss responsibility in our society?

We may recall, among other things, the careers of some people who some 10 years ago were tainted with their open nationalist utterances but obtained, as it was said at the session of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, enticing posts thanks to their protectors. It is logical that as long as their protectors and the people who have made such a social climate possible--not to call them the protectors of the protectors--remain in place, it will be difficult for the Kosovo aktivists who with their selfless efforts strive to affirm all that is progressive and close to Yugoslav togetherness to come to the fore.

The least that we can do is to think over these facts and try to provide some answers.

Here is an initial, simple question: Under what circumstances can the confidence be withdrawn from an official who obviously has not fulfilled the duties entrusted to him? From the viewpoint of the Yugoslav political system, everything is clear and a discussion of this kind is superfluous. The practice, however, causes great concern, for responsibility in most communities is so to speak a nonexistent quantity, and it certainly is the central Yugoslav problem.

It sounds like heavy irony that a man who has sent a telegram to the LCY Central Committee Presidium in which he supports measures against chauvinism and counterrevolution, and presents his opinion that certain Kosovo leaders--with a particular stress on the then president of the Provincial Committee--also bear responsibility, was sentenced to 60 days imprisonment. According to the explanation, he was guilty because "he expressed untrue assertions insulting sociopolitical organs, such as the Provincial Committee."

Several conclusions may be derived from these proceedings: that a man has no right to express his opinion on the work of forums and officials; that he has no right to do this even when he supports the generally adopted policy and condemns what was been condemned (the responsibility of the forums in Kosovo and beyond has been discussed at the sessions of the highest party forums of Serbia and Yugoslavia); and that the authorities are so sure and conceited that one must not say anything negative about them even at a time when the public's confidence in them has been shaken.

In such an atmosphere, it is quite natural that the functioning of democratic institutions may fail and that a checkmate position be created, in which a certain leader may be dismissed or called to responsibility only if he dismisses himself or calls himself to responsibility, or if a higher forum gets involved with its constitutional and political powers. In this case, the higher forums have not shown any hurry up to now, which can be explained by the specific nature of the situation in Kosovo and probably also by the desire not to create the impression that a "foreign will" is being imposed, but that rational solutions will be found by Kosovo with its own forces, in which we must have the least doubt.

After everything that has happened, Kosovo may derive important lessons, but so may everybody else, each in his own community. When power is usurped, the entire democratic mechanism is blocked and the two basic principles--democratic centralism and the delegate system--remain a facade for the rule of an alienated will. In that case, the party members and the public as a whole lose their basic power to determine what is what, including the power to express or withdraw their confidence in those elected. Decisions are left to a small group of people and their responsibility depends exclusively on their personal conscience. They are the only ones who can appoint and dismiss themselves.

Of course it is naive to believe that the absence of criticism in the leaderships is now the main problem of differentiation in Kosovo. The very notion of differentiation is more complete than is usually thought. It is above all the determination of the most progressive people to influence the consciousness of their own community burdened by nationalism, sane and mature thinking about the future of Kosovo and Yugoslavia, and not a formal ceremony and a paying of an imposed debt until the gale of adversity blows over. Togetherness is not proclaimed, it is realized in daily life through an honest attitude in which there will be no compromise and no aggressive arbitrariness.

However, the absence of criticism in the leaderships is becoming a serious burden for the differentiation in Kosovo. Individual irresponsibility, opportunism and inability to rise to the task hide behind collective responsibility--we are all guilty. It is not just that the young people, whose consciousness has not been formed yet, should be victims of careerism and bear the consequences of negligent work by others, likewise it is not proper that entire leaderships should be accused and that all people in them should equally bear the burden of a failed policy.

When that is done which ultimately must be done, even though by a roundabout way, we are convinced that the most progressive part of the Kosovo community will more quickly come to expression. This part now is burdened by the consequences of an unhealthy policy throughout several years. Under new circumstances, new people will appear, as they are already appearing, people who until now have occupied more modest places in political life. They will assert themselves quickly if by their activities they meet the feelings of the Yugoslav public and the true interests of Kosovo.

NEW PRESIDENT OF KOSOVO ECONOMIC CHAMBER ELECTED

LD012034 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Pristina, 1 Jul (TANJUG)--The Assembly of the Kosovo Economic Chamber assessed at today's session that the struggle for greater production, acceleration of construction of capital projects and an increase in exports were the three most important tasks whose fulfillment demands the full mobility and responsibility of all social and economic factors in the province.

The Assembly elected Uros Seslija as the new president of the Chamber Presidium for the 1-year mandate.

The data put forward at today's meeting of Kosovo economists speak convincingly of the fact that over the last 5 months economic trends in the province have been very unfavorable. Industrial production is 2.2 percent below that planned, and exports to convertible currency areas are down by as much as 51 percent in comparison with the same period last year. Losses for the last 3 months exceed 1.3 billion dinars.

CONFERENCE OF KOSOVO PUBLIC PROSECUTORS HELD

LD012305 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1632 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Pristina, 1 Jul (TANJUG)--Public prosecutors in Kosovo are faced with the very responsible task of ensuring without compromise and consistently that the true culprits for the hostile and counterrevolutionary activity in the province are brought to trial and punished appropriately. This was emphasized at a conference of provincial, district and municipal public prosecutors held today in Pristina.

Taking part in the work of this conference were also Dusan Ristic, president of the Kosovo Assembly; Azem Azemi, member of the Provincial Presidency; Enver Edzepi, vice president of the Executive Council; and Riza Fazlija, president of the Kosovo Supreme Court.

In the opening report by Svetislav Dolasevic, provincial public prosecutor, and in a debate lasting several hours, it was stated that it is quite understandably impossible to avoid posing the question of the responsibility of the prosecution organs for such an escalation of Albanian nationalism and irredentism as came about last spring. It was shown what grievous revenge is wrought by even the least indifference to manifestations which gradually create conditions for a flaring up of hostile activity, or what can happen if the public prosecutors' offices wait until someone submits a denunciation and only then act armed with this. Those participating in the conference laid particular emphasis on the importance of greater initiative on the part of prosecutors' offices, and on the importance of more all-round cooperation and coordination of work with other appropriate organs.

Taking the floor in the discussion, Dusan Ristic, president of the Kosovo Assembly, stated that at the present stage of ideopolitical and legal activity in Kosovo, despite the fact that some things are not proceeding at the desired speed, full readiness and ability to crush finally the hostile forces which have been checked, have been demonstrated. Any enemy, therefore, who aspires to threaten the revolutionary achievements of our socialist self-managing community is sorely deceived if he believes that he will not be exposed and punished as he deserves. Underscoring that the public prosecutors' offices have in this respect a great role and responsibility, Ristic pointed out in particular the importance of these institutions' involvement in the struggle against phenomena which could have a negative effect on intranational relations, and against all cases of or attempts at threatening public order and peace, personal security and the property of working people and citizens.

'ENEMY' ACTIVITY CONTINUES IN KOSOVSKA MITROVICA

AU012101 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Although the situation is gradually normalizing, the political and security situation continues to be difficult in Kosovska Mitrovica. The enemies do not rest but, using their old methods, they continue to try to destabilize the situation.

Hostile slogans have continued to appear in secondary schools, at the faculty, in the battery factory and in recent days similar slogans have also been discovered in the chemical factory, a department store, and the Bair and Sidnica local communities. All this shows that in these communities the activity of the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations is insufficient or has begun to wane, Nezir Proksi, secretary of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists, said at the enlarged session of the Kosovska Mitrovica Communal Conference of the League of Communists at which the delegates evaluated the 1-year work of the conference of the League of Communists and its organs.

At today's session Djordje Boskovic was elected as the new president of the Kosovska Mitrovica Communal Conference of the League of Communists for a 1-year term of office.

UROSEVAC LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS EXPELS MEMBERS

LD012318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1245 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Summary] Urosevac, 1 Jul (TANJUG)--The intensive sociopolitical activity which took place in the wake of enemy and counterrevolutionary demonstrations in Urosevac has produced some results, but they are inadequate to obtain full political stability in this municipality. The League of Communists in Urosevac has not been able to measure up to the level of complexity of the conditions in which it operates. This assessment was made by Sami Sojeva, secretary of the Municipal Committee of the Urosevac League of Communists, at the electoral session of the Municipal Conference during which 1 year of work by the Urosevac communists was examined, with special reference to manifestations of enemy activity. Sami Sojeva said in his introductory report that in Urosevac the enemy had been smashed, but not fully defeated. He said that so far 400 participants in enemy demonstrations had been identified. Eighty-four members of the League of Communists received party punishment, out of which 58 were expelled, 8 received a warning and 17 a final warning. Out of the total number of people who received party punishment 77 were Albanians and 17 Serbs.

Redzep Zogaj, Presidium member of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee, said that differentiation must be carried out in a more determined fashion.

"Not a single leading individual in the province and in municipalities can avoid responsibility, criticism and self-criticism, for they are all responsible for what happened, Zogaj said. He then pointed to the omissions and weaknesses of organs of authority and of judicial organs, stressing that it was inadmissible and politically unacceptable that those inflaming intranational hatred were only sentenced in a magistrate's court to between 15 and 60 days.

"Speaking about propaganda from Albania, Zogaj said that this continues to incite the inflaming of hatred between the Albanian and Serbian peoples, and continues openly to support counterrevolutionary forces in Kosovo, so that the Kosovo League of Communists must organize itself, particularly in suppressing and exposing such propaganda."

Milan Djurinac and Sulejman Saciri were relieved of their membership of the Urosevac League of Communists Municipal Committee, and Sinan Sahiti and Milan Krnjevic were elected new members. Sinan Sahiti was also elected as the new president of the Municipal Conference, and Milan Krnjevic was elected secretary of the Urosevac Municipal Committee.

GENERAL SPEAKS AT REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY RALLY

LD291322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Senta, 28 Jun (TANJUG)--The 40th revolution anniversary was celebrated in Senta today with a mass rally attended by some 10,000 people of Novi Knezevac, Kanjiza, Ada, Coka and Senta.

Army Gen Kosta Nadj spoke at the celebration. He stressed that in the national liberation struggle we were not a support front to allied fronts, we did not wait for others to liberate us, because we knew that freedom is not presented as a gift. The foundations of our togetherness were laid at the second session of the Antifascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia in Jajce when, in the heart of occupied Europe, we became the sovereign masters of our destiny. It was then that we made it clear to everybody--and we have been demonstrating this conviction during all the past decades--that nobody except our nations and nationalities could make any kind of plans about Yugoslavia. Continuous struggle is our orientation; this is the fate of the revolution based on the program that there can never be enough freedom and that everything could be even better, more beautiful, more humane.

The warmongering counterrevolutionary conspiracy against Yugoslavia, manifested recently in Ballist attacks in Kosovo, constantly encouraged and fanned by chauvinist-fascist emigre groups abroad, this time, too, miscalculated, Kosta Nadj said. Our unity proved to be a powerful bulwark to all challenges. Yugoslavia, a state formed in revolutionary bloodshed, has strong enough foundations to ensure for itself an even brighter future.

The lasting nature of this security is based on the brotherhood and unity of Yugoslav nations and nationalities, the decisive role of the working class, the unity of the front of all organized socialist forces and on our independent and nonaligned policy. There is no final peace and we cannot abandon ourselves to self-satisfaction as long as force does not yield to reason in the world. Stressing that our policy has been unchanged for 40 years, General Nadj said that this is a policy of freedom, brotherhood and unity, independence and the right of every man to decide on his destiny, a policy of humaneness. The path of implementing such a policy is the path of the revolution, but the revolution in all its grandeur is not a bed of roses. Revolution means a continuous search, continuous interplay of theory and practice, continuous sacrificing. The revolution is still going on and all of us are responsible for its further course, though the responsibility of communists is greater. Today we also have, General Nadj stressed, frequent cases of bribery and corruption and yet nobody is accountable to anybody. or the responsibilities are merely symbolic. Sometimes a whole series of clearly proved errors emerge, or negative consequences of lack of party work or of uncommunist activity occur and yet there is no adequate accountability. This must be eradicated, for the enemy is constantly at work. He is strong in proportion to the maneuvering space which we have given him and the extent to which we have diminished our vigilance; therefore we must be constantly vigilant in our creative dynamism. Nobody can do anything to us when we are united. A people living in harmony is invincible.

BRIEFS

COMMUNICATIONS PROTOCOL WITH USSR--A protocol on cooperation between Yugoslav and Soviet radio and television has been signed in Moscow by Branko Puharic, president of the Executive Council of Yugoslav radio and television, and by Sergey Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1329 GMT 29 Jun 81 LD]